

Majority Wants End of War

An Editorial

TWO ASTOUNDING FACTS about the Korea slaughter came out into the open yesterday—

Fact One: A Gallup Poll shows that the majority of the American people believe that the Korean war is "an utterly useless war."

Fifty-six percent said it was "an utterly useless war." Thirty-three percent didn't agree. But these people were not questioned as to whether they wanted

the war to end now.

Their answer would be what it was in the Gallup Poll of June 24, 1951:

"Seventy-four percent of all those polled have an overwhelming desire to see the war brought to an end" with 54 percent agreeing that if the Chinese agreed to withdraw we should immediately withdraw too. Of all those who had any opinion fully 60 percent favored withdrawal of all U. S. troops.

And finally, 86 percent approved acceptance of Malik's proposal to bring the war to an end by negotiations.

NOW WHAT IS the Fact Number Two?

That the Pentagon generals in Korea yesterday flung a firebrand into the truce talks by asserting the new demand that the truce line can be "anywhere in Korea" depending on where the armies happen to be when

the cease-fire is arranged — if it ever is!

No wonder the United Press dispatch from Korea stated: "The surprise UN proposal would in effect be an invitation to the opposing armies to try to capture more territory while the truce negotiators argue." (N.Y. Post.)

The American people are sick of the Korean war; but the generals and the White House are actually proposing that all of

Korea be covered now by the fury and storm of all-out warfare in the very midst of the truce talks!

The Pentagon negotiators are defying the will of the United States. The nation should enforce its will for peace in Korea. The White House should get wires, letters and resolutions from individuals, churches, unions, from every corner of our land. The flow of blood must be stopped.

ALP in Final Drive for Isler, Mulzac, McAvoy

By MICHAEL SINGER

American Labor Party candidates fought the election campaign yesterday down to the wire yesterday in morn to midnight activity. The only party making the main issues peace, lower prices and civil rights, the ALP made its major slogan: "If You Work for a Living—Vote Labor."

The vote on Row D today will be watched with keen interest by bipartisan Wall Street strategists as a clue to election trends nationally—especially the growing signs of a breakaway movement from the two old parties. A large ALP vote will be seen as a political barometer for widening the peace coalition election campaign in 1952.

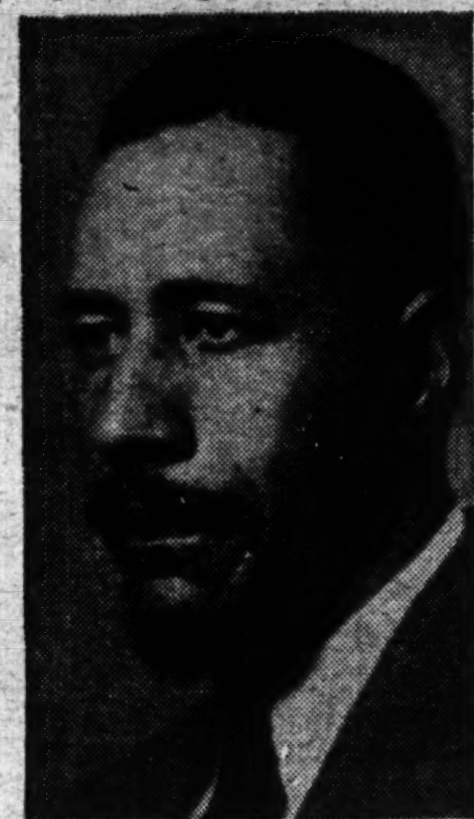
Today's vote may hit rock-bottom for a New York election. Estimates range from 1,600,000 to slightly less than the 1,909,016 registration, the lowest since 1943.

The Tammany nominee, Joseph T. Sharkey, GOP Rep. Henry L. Latham and the Dubinsky-Truman aspirant, Rudolph Halley, have shown election jitters in the past few days. Frenzied campaigning by all three, after weeks of tepid and routine schedules, attests to a feeling that sizable numbers are turning away from backroom programs and boss-dictated candidates.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGNS

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for City Council president and Jacques Isler and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, ALP nominees for Supreme Court justice and Queens Borough president, respectively have waged vigorous campaigns. The latter two, the only Negro candidates in the field, and, if elected, the first Negroes ever to hold such positions, have stirred non-partisan and independent voters.

McAvoy, former Deputy Welfare Commissioner in the LaGuardia



ISLER

Administration, has been drawing large crowds in the last ten days. At a rally yesterday in Red Hook, 1,500 striking longshoremen heard McAvoy for the second time in a week.

Opening his noon-hour meeting in Italian, McAvoy brought cheers when he referred to the ALP Red Hook Club at 565 Henry St., where food has been distributed to striking dockers.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, who also spoke in Italian, nailed the newspaper ad published last week by Joe Ryan as a "lie put out by the shipowners."

Anthony Anastasia, one of Ryan's goon leaders, tried to break up the meeting. At one point he

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★★

California '15' Win New Bail Hearing

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court today admitted that 15 California victims of the Smith Act are being held in excessive bail and directed the District Court to reconsider motions for a reduction of their bail. The 15 have been in prison since July 26 and are held for \$50,000 each.

16,000 Pickets Make Ryan Quit New Scab Move

"King" Joe Ryan's much advertised back-to-work meeting at St. Bernards parochial school at 327 W. 13 St. was called off just before 2 p.m. yesterday. The "King's" henchmen gave up the idea of a back-to-work meeting when they saw more than 1,600 longshore pickets massed in front of the gray brick school building, where the meeting was to be held.

More than 400 of the pickets were equipped with big rank-and-file picket signs. Some of the signs read: "ILA Stands Firm Against Ryan's Goons," and "Ryan Has

Sold Us Out to the Shipowners."

Most of the pickets were from Ryan's own Chelsea Local, No. 791, which barred the sellout "King" from a union meeting recently.

No back-to-workers attempted to go through the heavily massed throng of pickets that filled the

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The opinion, written by Chief Justice Fred Vinson, was critical of both the government and the District Court for failure to apply to each defendant the traditional standards for fixing bail set forth in federal rules. No member of the court dissented, although Justice Sherman Minton did not participate. In a separate opinion, in which Justice Felix Frankfurter joined, Justice Robert Jackson agreed with the main conclusions in the Vinson opinion.

Vinson stressed that the right to bail is indeed a right, guaranteed in the Constitution and by law. "Federal law has unequivocally provided that a person arrested for a non-capital offense shall be admitted to bail," Vinson said, underlining the word "shall."

In the second part of the opinion the court, sought to solve the procedural problem raised by the petition for a habeas corpus filed by the California defendants. It concluded a motion for bail reduction, rather than a habeas corpus action, is the "proper remedy" in such cases. Establishing a new precedent, however, the court held for the first time that a denial of that motion by the district judge can properly be appealed to the higher courts.

Justice Jackson, commenting that the purpose of bail is to assure the presence of the defendant at court for trial, added that in these cases excessive bail had been set apparently to keep the defendants in jail, in violation of the Constitution.

Both Vinson and Jackson emphasized that federal rules provide that in setting bail the judge must take into account "the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against him, the financial ability of the defendant to give bail and the character of the defendant."

The evidence, including the uniform level of \$50,000 for each defendant, demonstrated that these standards had been ignored or not correctly applied they said.

The judge is authorized to fix bail, Jackson said, "but the judge is not free to make the sky the limit, because the Eighth Amend-

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Readers Hit \$1,000 Day--and How!

Our heartiest thanks, readers! You hit your first "thousand dollar day" yesterday in response to our \$25,000 fund appeal. Actual receipts were \$1,459, or about twice as much as was received in any day during the first three weeks.

The total is now \$5,561, or about 22 percent of the amount needed. Fifteen hundred a day will put us, all of us, over the top around the 25th of the month. Frankly, though, we know the appeal is just beginning to hit pay dirt, and we count on increasing momentum. We'd like to see the 25 grand in long before the end of November, and we're sure you're with us on this.

Contributions received over the weekend and yesterday showed that our readers are not only sending individual contributions, but are getting organized and sending them in as groups.

From Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a group of anthracite miners sent in \$25.

A worker in an Amalgamated Clothing Workers union shop on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, brought in \$32 collected from the workers in his shop.

A few readers in Greenwich, Conn., write us they have "scrapped together" \$25, and are planning a benefit party Nov. 17 to raise "at least \$100."

From St. Louis, Mo., came \$36 with the notation that \$23 of this was collected at a meeting to organize a Freedom of the Press Club, attended by 18 readers of the paper.

Thirty-one dollars came from a group of "employed artists," with a promise of "more coming next week."

There was \$20 from a group in "east midtown" Manhattan, and \$50 collected from a group in Brighton Beach and Manhattan.

But our hats today must go off to the Bronx. From the northeastern section of that borough comes \$276 collected by a group of readers, "the Candy Story Gang," who organized their collections over a wide area. Their letter said, in part

"On reading the urgent call for \$5 from each individual reader of the Daily, we in the Northeastern part of the Bronx decided we would not wait for people to act individually but would work collectively to expedite the collection. . . . The enclosed contribution is only a token. We are initiating a more constructive plan to increase the circulation of our paper in every community here. . . ."

From the Moshulu area in the northwest Bronx came \$46, and from a group of Bronx Italian Americans we received \$41. All this, aside from several individual Bronx contributions:

The table on Page 6 is as of the close of business Friday night. It is a bit out-of-date now as, for instance, in the case of Minnesota. We received \$100 from a group in Minneapolis, with the promise that more will be coming in next week. This, plus individual contributions, brings readers in that state to about 30 percent of the \$600 we expect they will raise.

New Jerseyites are also coming up. On Friday, a group in Mercer County (Trenton) who figured they would raise about \$100 of the \$1,200 we assigned to that state, came in with \$33 and the story that people were anxious to contribute but didn't always know how. They appreciated someone collecting from them. And a \$100 contribution came in from Middlesex County (New Brunswick).

We have received hundreds of letters and notes accompanying the fives, tens, ones and other contributions received through the mails. Many ask for acknowledgement, and all of them are heart-warming tributes to the paper and its need. We have been publishing only a tiny fraction, and so some contributors are worried lest we have not received their funds. We're trying to figure how we can acknowledge the many letters, and print them in full or in excerpts. We want you to know, though, that if your letter has not been mentioned, it is for lack of space.

How Anti-Soviet Books Are Manufactured

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

How anti-Soviet books are forged and palmed off on the public as "authentic" memoirs by "reformed" Communists was revealed last week, when Philosophical Library

withdrew from sale a book called Soviet Staff Officer, by an author alleged to be a former captain in the Soviet army, calling himself Ivan Krylov.

Soviet Staff Officer was discovered by an alert reviewer for the London Times Literary Supplement to have contained 45 paragraphs lifted bodily from a study of the Soviet high command's military strategy published by Penguin Books in 1944, "Russian Campaigns of 1941-43."

A phone call from the Daily Worker to Philosophical Library confirmed that the plagiarized parts of Soviet Staff Officer were precisely those on which the anti-Soviet book leaned to provide a cloak of "authenticity."

A spokesman for the publisher enlarged: "He (Krylov) would write, 'Voroshilov told me,' and then would follow a paragraph from the other book."

Philosophical Library said the faked book was first published by Press Internationale in Paris, and then bought and published by Falcon Press in England, from whom the American publisher obtained it. The latter said that Falcon was a "reputable" publisher. Our examination of the Falcon edition of Soviet Staff Officer showed the British firm to be the publisher of another so-called "firsthand" expose of democratic Czechoslovakia.

When we pointed out to Philosophical Library that it need not have been necessary to wait for proof of crude plagiarism to brand Soviet Staff Officer a fake and a fraud, and that it was evident that no one could remember verbatim, after eight or nine years, pages-long "dialogue" from top-level military meetings in the Kremlin, the reply was, one must expect a certain amount of "fantasy" in books by military men, which are usually ghost-written, anyhow.

But this, hardly explains Philosophical Library's (or any other American publisher of anti-Soviet books) readiness to offer the public an obvious swindle.

The answer is, of course, that the cold war against socialism and the Soviet Union has so degraded whatever ethical standards the publishing industry maintained that any paste-up fake can be sold, without a qualm, as "I Was A Soviet Spy," "I Stood Behind Stalin," or any other dreamed-up "eye-witness" volume.

Obviously, Soviet Staff Officer is only one of many similar books published here which are as fraudulent as that is. The exposure of this particular deceit should help alert the American reading public to the character of the anti-Soviet literature they have been fed.

Since Soviet Staff Officer is being withdrawn, we will not run the review which had been prepared.

It is noteworthy, however, that the American publisher did attempt to mislead the public as to the nature of the book. Filled with venomous hatred for the Soviet Union and its leaders, the book makes the scurrilous claim that Stalin had doctors send Marshal Shaposhnikov to his death, because the latter had planned the Soviet military strategy and Stalin wanted full credit for his victory.

The story of Soviet Staff Officer needs wide publicity, so that the American people may know how the crudest forgeries can appear, between the most respectable covers, to lure them into a senseless hate and an even more senseless war.

Harlem Group Asks Protests On Ben Davis

The Harlem Committee to Repeal the Smith Act yesterday urged Negro organizations to protest the recent refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case of Benjamin J. Davis and the other Communist leaders framed and convicted under the Smith Act.

The Committee was particularly critical of the high court's refusal to consider the briefs of two prominent Negro attorneys Robert Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Earl B. Dickerson, recently elected president of the National Lawyers Guild.

This action, the committee declared, "is in startling contrast to the cautious and tolerant attitude it displayed in granting a rehearing to Joseph Beuharnais, president of the vicious anti-Negro White Circle League..." Beuharnais was appealing the action of the Illinois court in firing him for his activity in the recent anti-Negro outbreak in Cicero, Ill.

"We call upon the organizations of the Negro people, their churches, fraternities, lodges, and social clubs to protest this latest action of the Supreme Court. We petition the American people in their trade unions and other organizations to speak out now."

The Committee, formed recently in Harlem at the Hotel Theresa, includes as sponsors Oliver W. Harrington temporary chairman; Morris Doswell, organizer of District 65, co-chairman; Mrs. Natalie DeLoache, Mrs. Alice Childress, Charles A. Collins, Rev. James W. Tate, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Daniel Benjamin, president, Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union; Ernest Thomson, secretary Fair Practices Committee, United Electrical Workers; Dr. Ferris Warren, Mrs. Rosalie Pinckney and Mrs. Beatrice Marshall.

ROBESON URGES MASS DRIVE TO FREE DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Paul Robeson, famous Negro singer and people's leader, made a moving appeal Sunday for an intensive campaign to free Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, venerable Negro



ROBESON

\$5 TO 'WORKER' FOR AMERICA HE LOVES

CHICAGO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In response to your plea for \$5 from 5,000 readers, I am more than glad to enclose my contribution of \$5.

I have been reading the Daily Worker and The Worker for the last three years, and it is with pride that I can say that they have come to occupy a unique and highly treasured place in my life.

The militancy with which you have defended the rights of the foreignborn against unwarranted persecution, and your inexorable championing of the rights of victimized minorities, and your immutable stand against the exploitation of man by man have knitted a bond of affection between us that is indestructible.

Reading both papers I have come to understand and appreciate the two Americas:

The first America which is loving, kind and peace loving, which says in practice that each man and woman is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his or her race, creed or color. This is the America which attempted to save Willie McGee from being sacrificed on the altar of jimcrow and white supremacy, which braved the flames of violence in an heroic and epochal effort to save the precious lives of the Martinsville Seven from the cannibalistic Negrophobes of Virginia.

I love this America, because it says to me, a member of one of the despised minority groups, "You are free, my brother, neither your racial

identity, nor your creed or color shall in any way be a barrier to you in the pursuit of your happiness. You may vote in Mississippi; you may live in Cicero, Ill.; and, you may hold any position for which you have the requisite skill."

The second America I loathe, I hate, because it says in grandiloquent phraseology that "all men are created free and equal," but which, from the very moment of its enunciation, and prior thereof, sought by every diabolical device under the sun to keep me in a state of second class citizenship. In pursuit of its unjust ambitions, this second America has attained the highest state of exploitation of man by man the world has ever witnessed. It says to me, a member of one of the despised minority groups, "You have no rights that I am bound to respect. If you attempt to vote in Georgia, Maceo Snipes, I the guardian of white supremacy will shoot you down in cold blood. And you, Harvey Clark, though you may be a veteran of World War II, a college graduate, if you dare attempt to live in Cicero, Ill., I, the protector of restrictive covenants, will make the house in which you are to dwell uninhabitable."

The Daily Worker and The Worker are in the vanguard of the first America. And if my love for you be subversive, let the lynchers, the jimcrows, the racist arsonists, the Uncle Tom misleaders, the perverters of justice and the warmongers make the most of it.

Fraternally yours,
Raymond McMillan.

McGRATH AIDE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST TREK TO ITALY WAS TO GET \$\$\$ FOR BUDDY

By ROB. F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Theron L. Caudle, assistant U. S. attorney general made a trip to Italy last summer and upon his return reported that he had made a "survey of the Communist threat." It now develops that Caudle's real purpose in going to Italy was to pressure the Italian government to release \$96,000 in dollars banked in Rome and claimed by a wealthy Italian-American, Matteo D'Agostino.

This was revealed by Caudle when Chester Potter, a Scripps-Howard reporter, asked him a few searching questions about that trip. Caudle was on the government

payroll when he made the trip. But he claims he was merely using up some leave he had accumulated. He operated as a private citizen, he contends, but he admits using the American embassy in Rome to get documents translated.

The way Caudle tells it, he did not use any undue pressure to get the Italian government to make concessions to his client, Carmon D'Agostino. But the facts are that under Italian law D'Agostino was due less than \$50,000 because of the inflation. If the Italian government violated its own laws and permitted Caudle's client to receive \$96,000, it must have been

because Rome officials figured Caudle was there as a high-ranking U. S. official.

Caudle says he didn't receive anything for his services. But he admits that Carmen D'Agostino paid all expenses for the junket.

Caudle was named chief of the criminal division of the Justice Department in 1945 by the then attorney general, Tom Clark, now Supreme Court justice. In 1947 he was made head of the tax division. In that job his function is to decide which tax evaders can settle out of court and which are to be prosecuted.

He has been criticized sharply by Judge George Moore of St. Louis for not showing any enthusiasm for the prosecution of Jim Finnegan, Internal Revenue collector since indicted for accepting bribes.

He is also under fire in a tax scandal in Nashville where Internal Revenue Collector Lipe Henslee is accused of improper conduct. Henslee resigned Tuesday night.

Chairman Cecil King (D-Calif) of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating scandals in the Bureau of Internal Revenue said Wednesday his group intends to look into the way Caudle and his subordinates in the Justice Department have handled or failed to handle tax fraud cases.

4 MILLION IN U.S. GOT NO SCHOOLING IN LAST YEAR

One quarter of the American children attending school last year received only a minimum schooling and 4,000,000 in the five-to-17 age group had no formal education at all, according to the annual report of Prof.ession to the Public published by the National Education Association.

The same report called attention to the fact that 500,000 new elementary and secondary classrooms will be needed by 1960 and \$4,000 during the

next three years. Some 80,000 elementary school teachers are needed this year but only 32,000 graduates of colleges and teacher training institutes planned to teach at the elementary level.

Commenting on these facts, Teachers' Bulletin, organ of the National Teachers Division of the United Public Workers, notes: "Prospects for better education for American children are shrinking as government draws the economic noose tighter on non-military expenditures."

Speaks at 50th Birthday Fete Of Hungarian Daily Journal

historian, who goes on trial in Washington for his peace activities tomorrow.

Robeson spoke and sang at the jubilee festival of the New York Hungarian Daily Journal at Riverside Plaza Hotel. This paper—the oldest progressive labor journal in America—was celebrating its 50th anniversary with the help of such guest speakers as Robeson, William L. Patterson, Howard Fast, Clifford T. McAvoy and others.

An audience, that nearly filled the large ballroom, enthusiastically applauded Robeson's prediction that Dr. DuBois "will be freed if we do our part."

"DuBois," said Robeson, "is a symbol of the hands that are stretching across the world for friendship and peace."

"What irony that this great spokesman of peace should be placed on trial on Nov. 7, the day

when freedom opened for many people in the world."

Tomorrow (Wednesday), Nov. 7, is the anniversary of the Russian workers' revolution of 1917.

Robeson also called for special efforts to save William L. Patterson, veteran Civil Rights Congress leader, who is facing trial again.

The crowd gave Patterson an immense hand when he rose to speak.

Patterson referred to the debt that the Negro people of America owe the Hungarian people in the Civil War, when so many Hungarian generals fought in Lincoln's armies to free the slaves.

Patterson also paid a glowing tribute to the new Hungary of today.

"I felt right at home when I visited Hungary last year," he declared. "I was greeted like a brother."

Howard Fast hailed the Hun-

garian Daily Journal and the Hungarian workers it represents.

Paul Petras, 74-year-old Hungarian worker-writer, who helped to edit the paper in the beginning told how mobs smashed their newspaper presses in 1919. But the mobs didn't stop the paper. And when the Postal Department suspended their second class mailing privileges for a time the paper was distributed by rank-and-file volunteers.

Petras read an old letter from Tom Mooney, famous class-war prisoner, telling how he once joined a Hungarian-language Socialist branch in San Francisco to escape expulsion by a reactionary English-language branch.

Editor Zoltan Deak of the Journal spoke in Hungarian. Hugo Cellert, staff artist for the Journal, presided. The collection of about \$850 will be divided as follows: half to the Journal, one-sixth to the struggle for Negro rights, one-sixth to the fight against deportations and one-sixth to the defense of victims of the Smith Act.

ROSENBERGS FILE APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE

An appeal from the frameup conviction, for alleged "espionage," of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was filed yesterday in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The government has two months in which to reply to the brief. The brief submitted by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, branded the death sentence on the couple, parents of two children, as cruel and unusual punishment. It termed the sentence a "political bludgeon" which "offends the primal purpose and letter of the 8th Amendment" and a "punishment for political non-conformity." The appeal declared that the conduct of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman deprived the defendants of a fair trial.

The Rosenbergs were indicted on Jan. 31, 1951, and tried from March 6 to 29 on a charge of having conspired to transmit "information" to the Soviet Union during a period in which, partly at least, the U.S. and USSR were allies in war against the fascist axis.

The brief cites the court's codling and prompting of prosecution witnesses, and the "animosity, disbelief and hostility" toward the defendants, so that "at times it was difficult to differentiate between the U. S. Attorney (then Irving H. Saypol) and the trial judge. . . ." The death sentence, the brief said, "was merely the unabashed animus which governed conduct during the trial and was dramatic confirmation . . . of the court's hostility to the defendants."

Elsewhere, the defense appeal charged that the prosecution countenanced the perjury of David Greenglass, chief government witness, concerning the circumstances of his arrest. The appeal branded as a hoax the testimony for the prosecution of Elizabeth Bentley,

Miss Moorehead Speaks in Nyack

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—More than one hundred people at an American Labor Party rally here Friday night heard Miss Halois Moorehead link the election struggles in Rockland County to the fight for peace and civil rights.

Miss Moorehead urged the election of William Scott, running for County Welfare Commissioner, and Harold Chown, candidate for sheriff.

Scott, Negro leader of the county, who is a Navy veteran of World War II, and Chown, a Purple Heart veteran of the Auzio campaign in World War, also spoke and urged support of the ALP program.

anti-Communist careerist.

Bloch, in making the defense brief available to the press, reported that the "morale of the Rosenbergs has never been higher." He referred, particularly to their learning of newspaper articles which, for the first time, presented their case to the public in a favorable light, and the sympathetic public response which followed.

5 WRITERS OF INDIA HAIL DR. DuBOIS FIGHT FOR PEACE

Five writers of India have sent their "heartfelt wishes" to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who faces trial in Washington tomorrow for refusing to register as an agent of a "foreign principal" in connection with his activities in the former Peace Information Center.

The Indian writers, Mulk Raj Anand, Mahomed Ashraf, Cedric Dover, Munib Eahman and Iqbal Singh, whose message was made public by the Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. DuBois and Associates, took note of Dr. DuBois' scholarship and uncompromising heroism which, they say, "has

brought the whole struggle for peace, justice and decency nearer to victory."

"Your name," they told Dr. DuBois, "belongs to us, too and it will live in our annals as a bright inspiration to those who seek to build. We pledge ourselves to try to be worthy of it."

Many prominent Americans have likewise communicated their indignation, the committee said.

Prof. Robert Redfield, professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, wrote to President Truman expressing his alarm at the implications of the coming

report of the resolutions committee containing the total of 51 submitted for adoption. Approval is virtually certain.

The resolution, an omnibus on "civil liberties and internal security," says "year after year we have seen retreat on the civil liberties front" and that:

"Reactionaries in both political parties must share the blame for this retreat. During the past year the trend has been accelerated."

Listing eight major fields in which civil liberties lost ground the resolution lists the high court's action on the Smith act first.

"The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders was a grave blow to America's precious heritage

of freedom of speech," says the resolution.

The resolution expresses a hatred for Communists and the ideas they advocate "but their conviction and imprisonment not for conspiring or attempting to overthrow the government by violence but solely for conspiring to 'teach and advocate' the 'propriety' of such overthrow is a threat to the free speech of all men."

"We urge the vigorous prosecution of acts of espionage and sabotage," continues the recommended resolution, "but we insist that the prosecution of men for advocacy of ideas, however repulsive, does not benefit the cause of freedom. To suggest that we fear Communist ideas can only undermine our position in the world."

On the McCarran act, the resolution says it has "made the United States ludicrous in the eyes of the world by barring from this country decent citizens" and that it remains a "great threat to the future."

Other points denounce the House un-American Committee; the "pernicious activities of Senator McCarthy," the "loyalty" program; the hysteria against the State Department and "screening" of workers in the name of security.

The recommended resolution resolves:

"We urge the Congress to review and revise existing security legislation, and especially the Smith Act and Subversive Activities Control (McCarran) Act."

Philip Murray opened the convention with a declaration against the American Federation of Labor. Charging the Federation resisters to "coercion and intimidation of the CIO, and proposes to 'swallow' (Continued on Page 8)

Phila. Quakers Ask Truman Act For Fast Truce

By DAVID BURNETT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—An urgent demand for a cease-fire in Korea went to President Truman in Washington last week, and to American delegates at the UN General Assembly meeting in Paris, from the General Meeting of the Philadelphia Quaker group—the Religious Society of Friends.

The three-point move for peace was adopted in a resolution at the opening session of the Quaker general meeting last Thursday at the Race Street Meeting House.

A report opposing Universal Military Training warned it would mean an "eight years mortgage" on every able-bodied young man in this country.

FRANKFELD ASKS DELAY IN TRIAL TILL AFTER '52 VOTE

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Philip Frankfeld, one of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants, appearing as his own lawyer today asked the Federal District Court to postpone his trial until after the 1952 elections.

The indictment of the Smith Act victims, he said, "is political in character in its essence, motives, as well as timing. One of the main purposes is to bolster the political fortunes of . . . President Truman."

He said the trial date, now set for Nov. 26, would hamper the Communist Party in exercising its constitutional rights to participate in the election campaign next summer.

Frankfeld said the arrests were made possible only by the hysteria

which has been whipped up.

Judge Calvin Chestnut denied there was "anything at all political" in the Smith Act prosecutions. He

Grand jury officials admitted federal grand juries are picked from lists of bankers, executives and other well-to-do citizens. The lists have in large part been supplied by bankers who have been jury commissioners, it was said.

These facts were brought out by Harold Buchman, attorney for several Smith Act defendants, in a hearing on their challenge to the fairness of the grand jury which issued the indictments in their case.

Buchman charged that there was a systematic exclusion of manual workers and Negroes from the jury lists. Of the 23 grand jurors, only two were manual workers and more than half were executives, he said.

Questioned by Buchman, a former jury clerk admitted he compiled the list from names given him by credit associations, Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis, Rotary and similar organizations.

J. A. Janney, the present jury clerk, said he used the old list, but added names he got from a businessmen's association.

Judge Chestnut took this and other motions under advisement.

YOUTHS WILL PICKET COLLIER'S ON FRIDAY

New York youth will answer Collier's war-inciting issue by throwing a mass picketline around the magazine's office this Friday from 4:30 to 6 p.m. at 640 Sixth Ave., near 50 St.

The New York Youth Peace Crusade is sponsoring the picketline. All other youth and peace

groups and individuals are invited to join.

A delegation of pickets will ask for a meeting with the Colliers editors. They will demand that the magazine repudiate the war issue and publish instead a peace issue corresponding to the real feelings of American youth.

SIX MILLIONAIRE FAMILIES FIGHT THE DOCKERS

By ART SHIELDS

A half dozen of the richest banking families in the United States are directing the shipowners' fight against the striking rank and file longshoremen in the port of New York.

The Morgans, the Mellons, the Rockefellers and the wealthy Grace family are in this strikebreaking crowd.

These billionaire banking families control the big shipping companies, which, in turn, control the stevedoring firms that are resisting the just demands of the longshoremen.

These families control the waterfront policies of the Government of New York City, which leases the city-owned piers to the anti-labor shipping companies.

THEIR MAN RYAN

And they control the harbor goon chief, "King" Joe Ryan.

The tie between Ryan's goons and the bankers can be seen in the Erie Basin section of Brooklyn. There Ryan's hoodlum, Anthony Anastasia, begs scabs to load cargo on the struck ships of the

Morgans, Mellons, Rocketfellers Lead the Strikebreaking Crowd

Alcoa S.S. Co., a Mellon aluminum firm outfit. His efforts are flopping, however.

The same notorious Ryan hoodlum is telling scabs to run through the picket lines in front of some ships controlled by the Morgan banking gang near by.

These struck Erie Basin ships are owned by the Isthmian Line, which has been reaping immense profits from war cargo. This Isthmian Line is owned 100 percent by the three billion dollar U. S. Steel Corp. The House of Morgan directs this outfit absolutely.

The U.S. Lines is the successor of the old International Mercantile Marine. The House of Morgan founded it a lifetime ago with the help of British money and the Astor real estate family. The British money has since been pushed out, but Vincent Astor, the big New York landlord, stays on the line's board of directors.

The U.S. Lines controls the big

Chelsea docks on Manhattan's west side, where many hundreds of longshoremen from Local 791 are striking today.

LEHMAN COMPANY

The Lehman family runs the giant American Export Co., that dominates American shipping to the Mediterranean. Some of its docks, where the longshoremen are striking, are on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River.

The Lehman Bros. banking house, in which Sen. Herbert Lehman used to be a member, finances this shipping company. And two Lehman partners are on the Export line board.

The Rockefeller family has the decisive voice in the management of the big Moore-McCormack line that handles much of the shipping to the Scandinavian countries and the East Coast of South America.

The Rockefeller voice on the Moore-Mac board is Percy J. Ebbott. This banker-shipowner is

the president of the Rockefellers' five billion dollar Chase National Bank. Chase bankers are traditionally anti-union.

The powerful Grace Line, whose longshoremen are also striking, is run by the W. R. Grace banking interests, which are allied with the five billion dollar National City Bank financiers.

The Grace interests dominate shipping on the west coast of South America, where they have banks, factories, mercantile establishments and big interests in copper mines.

These bankers work with the anti-labor governments of Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Columbia abroad, and with "King" Joe at home.

The Atlantic Gulf & West Indies (AGWI Lines), another strikebreaking company, is controlled by Boston money, in alliance with the Morgan interests.

These shipping bankers, one and all, are fearful of the rank and file workers. The three weeks' strike is clipping their super profits down. The pressure to settle is strong.

Defer Hearing On Wiretap

Arguments on government motions to quash subpoenas for FBI wiretap records were postponed yesterday until Thursday by Federal Judge Conger. The request was made by Attorney Frank Serri, counsel for Albert F. Lannon, one of the 17 Smith Act victims.

The proceedings yesterday were show cause motions directing the defense to show cause why their subpoenas for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and New York FBI Director Edward Scheidt should not be quashed.

On Thursday these arguments plus the original defense motions will be argued by Serri, Joseph Forer of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School.

MEBA Calls Off Isthmian Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 (FP).—In a surprise move, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO called off its strike against the Isthmian Steamship Co. in California. The International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union thereupon agreed to unload Isthmian ships in California ports, including one which had been sent to Tacoma but was returned unloaded.

The MEBA decided to abide by Judge Clarence W. Morris' ruling that the strike was a jurisdictional dispute, and cancelled its walkout. The engineers have filed a petition in California Supreme Court asking that the order be stayed.

Framed Florida Negroes' Trial On Again Today

The national headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress has issued an appeal "for all-out support by progressive Negro and white Americans, regardless of organizational or political differences, for Samuel Shepherd and Walter Irvin — the innocent Groveland, Florida Two—who are scheduled to go on trial a second time today (Tuesday).

The death sentences of the 24-year old Negro youths charged with alleged rape of a white woman in 1949 were reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court last Spring and a new trial ordered. NAACP counsel will represent the two young Negroes.

The CRC declared, "Mass support for the Groveland Two in the form of resolutions to Gov. Fuller Warren, Tallahassee, Fla., by trade unions, church groups and people's organizations can play a great role in helping to save the Groveland Two from a legal lynching."

It has been reported that NAACP counsel will ask the court for a change of venue. Lake County, where the new trial is scheduled to be held, was the scene of the anti-Negro racist pogroms and home burnings which followed the false rape charges two years ago.

STORY OF CASE

The case of the Groveland Two began in July, 1949, when a Mrs. Willie Padgett charged that four Negroes had "raped" her early that morning.

Shepherd was arrested because local police reportedly did not like his ideas about equal rights for Negroes. Irvin had spent the evening with Shepherd on the night of the alleged rape. He, too, was picked up and charged with "rape."

Charles Greenlee, a 16-year old Negro youth who had wandered into Groveland and was picked up as a vagrant, happened to be in the jail when Irvin and Shepherd were herded in. Police officers decided he would make a handy third victim, and charged him with "rape."

Ernest Thomas, a Negro youth who had been with Greenlee, left Groveland when he heard that a racist mob organized by the sheriff was looking for a fourth victim. He was trapped in a swamp near the town of Perry and shot to death. A coroner's jury called it a "lawful killing."

400 FLED

Incited by the local white-supremacist press, Klan mobs began moving into the area from neighboring counties in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Thundering at the jailhouse door, they clamored for a lynching. Told that the prisoners had been removed, the mob swarmed through the Negro community of Groveland, shooting, burning, and pillaging.

Three homes, including the Shepherd and Irvin homes, were burned to the ground. All 400 Negro citizens in the town fled for their lives.

NAACP investigators have gathered evidence proving the three youths completely innocent. They found that the prisoners were brutally beaten by police to force them to "confess"; that after two weeks, the lash scars on their bodies and cuts on their heads made by these beatings were still clearly visible; that they had severe cuts on their wrists.

Daily Worker

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

'For Real,' They're Saying Of 'Ciney' Freedom Train

THE 800 NEGRO delegates and their 250 white supporters who attended the Founding Convention of the Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati Oct. 27 and 28 were—to use a Negro idiomatic expression—"for real."

"For real" means not only that the delegates were authentic and official; it means also that they were sincere in their discussion of the issues; and the language they used emphasized their sincerity.

There was no polite and diplomatic statement of issues in the namby-pamby terminology of the professional social workers. These men and women whose university had been the shop and the belt line and the forge went straight to the point, sharply and with feeling.

William R. Hood, the Ford workers' leader, was "for real" in his keynote address when he answered the criticisms of white leaders who thought Negro workers should not organize to fight for Negro rights:

"You have never seen your mothers, sisters and daughters turned away from thousands of factory gates, from the airlines, the offices, stores and other places of desirable employment, insulted and driven into the streets many times when they tried to eat in public places—simply because of their color. You have never been terrorized by the mob, shot in cold blood by the police; you have never had your home burned when you moved out of the ghetto into another neighborhood—

simply because you were black. You are not denied the franchise; you are not denied credit in banks, denied insurance, jobs, upgrading, because of the pigmentation of your skin. You are not denied union representation and membership. You do not die 10 years before the rest of the people because of these many denials of basic rights."

These words were—and are—"for real."

IN ONE PARAGRAPH Hood had said what the program of the Negro Labor Council should be, had criticized the labor movement for its inactivity on the issues and included the grievances of the entire Negro people.

The delegates reception of Hood's words was closer to an ecstatic identification than a mere demonstration. And they interrupted him with shouts of approval when he declared:

"... the day has ended when white trade union leaders or white leaders of any organization may presume to tell Negroes on what basis they shall come together to fight for their rights. ... We ask for your cooperation—but we do not ask your permission."

That was "for real."

Hood had some words for George Schuyler, the Negro editor who functions as white boss spokesman, and Lester Granger, Urban League head who is the "Negro mouthpiece" of white bankers, both of whom had attacked the convention:

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

'Contempt'—Latest Gimmick In Political Persecution

I HOPE our readers appreciate that a chipk in the wall of the Supreme Court's reactionary attitude to the Smith Act and its victim was revealed last week. It was in their reversal of their original refusal to give a hearing to the five Foley Square lawyers of the first group of Communist leaders tried under this fascist-like thought control Smith Act (and it should never be mentioned without these adjectives). They have thereby indicated that they are beginning to feel the pressure of American public opinion and world censure.

True, their decision is based on a face-saving legal issue—whether Judge Medina had a right to be "judge and jury and cunning old Fury" or whether these lawyers and Eugene Dennis should have had a hearing on the contempt citations before another judge.

The granting of a hearing now reopens the entire issue and furnishes an opportunity for all who respect due process of law and the constitutional guarantees behind it, to come to the support of these lawyers.

THE TREATMENT these lawyers received throughout the trial at the hands of Judge Medina has never been properly and sufficiently exposed on a

mass scale. In fact it has been underestimated even by lawyers and others who ought to know better. Day in and day out the record is full of Medina's scandalous and utterly unjudicial performance. All of these lawyers were long-standing reputable members of their profession, yet they were treated as if they were hoodlums, and every effort was made by the judge and a willing reactionary press to destroy their reputations and standing.

Even more serious than a jail sentence, they are faced with disbarment from their profession. The treatment they received at Foley Square and since has made it extremely difficult for Smith Act defendants to obtain counsel, especially for the New York defendants, who will be tried soon at Foley Square.

Even President Truman felt it necessary to address a letter to the Bar Association on the right of counsel for everyone, regardless of their views. I don't know what the Bar Association replied to the President. But they replied to my request for aid in securing adequate counsel that they do not furnish such

"Negro America is mad, hurt and humiliated. You have spent your lives growing fat on jimcrow while our brothers and sisters cannot find jobs, are shot down in cold blood, have had their homes burned and bombed. You may yell when the big white folks tell you to, in order to keep us down, but the day of the white-haired 'Uncle Toms' and the sleek 'Uncle Thomases' is at an end."

Cries of "Now you're talking!" "Take your time!" "Gol man, gol!" greeted these words. Hood was "for real."

JOSEPH JOHNSON, a leader of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union on the Pacific Coast, drew "Amen!" from the crowded ballroom when he described the role of the Negro workers as follows:

"The Negro preacher will be able to make it when a depression comes, because we are a religious people; the Negro doctor will be able to make it, because we get sick more than others; the Negro undertaker will be able to make it, because we die faster. So we who are least able to make it have got the duty to do the most about it."

It was "for real," too, when Johnson said that ministers who caution against fighting for Negro rights should read the Biblical passage from the Book of Isaiah: "Go take thy sword and break the yoke your brother has placed around your neck." And Johnson told church members to remind timid preachers that the Bible advises to "Watch, fight and pray."

Before your eyes in Cincinnati, we witnessed the transformation of the Underground Railroad into the Freedom Train. The Negro workers—the "sons and daughters of labor"—were at the throttle with the slogan on their lips: "You can't derail the Freedom Train."

And that was "for real," as the jimcrowers and warmakers will learn.

help, and to "take it up with the judge." At this writing, Frank Serri, representing Al Lannon, is our only permanent counsel. Prof. Thomas Emerson of Yale and Joseph Forer of Washington, will argue motions for us, for which we are appreciative.

To break this deadlock and overcome the fear among lawyers and the pressure of their clients not to take our case, it is necessary to mobilize a real fighting movement for the Smith Act victims in the legal profession—the courageous and able lawyers who defended the Communist leaders at Foley Square.

GUS HALL AND CONTEMPT

THE EXTENT to which "contempt" is being stretched as a legal gimmick to cover all sorts of reprisals on the part of the Department of Justice, while President Truman loudly denounces "McCarthyism," is illustrated in the latest developments in relation to Gus Hall.

There is no law on the statute books covering the situation or fixing a prison penalty when a defendant fails to appear to serve his sentence. The penalty has always been the confiscation of bail.

The Gus Hall case flouted all legal procedure in Mexico, when he was arrested at the instigation of the F.B.I. of the U.S.A. and literally kidnapped, without a hearing, in violation of the Mexican Constitution. But now it becomes the beginning of an utterly unprecedented proceeding here, and the making of law out of whole cloth by the Department of Justice.

Gus Hall was transported (Continued on Page 5)

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE is not happy the way the Ellen Knauff case has reflected discredit on the Justice Department, her release after three years' imprisonment on Ellis Island—without trial—appears to have convinced even the Trib that the government acted in "warrant disregard of the law and of personal rights." The Trib might also ponder the fact that Mrs. Knauff was held on "suspicion," while William Oatis and Robert Vogeler, for whom the Trib is practically ready to go to war, confessed to espionage at their trials. The Trib might also consider that the Knauff case was standard behavior for a Federal government whose Smith Act prosecutions have created a new Department of Injustice.

THE MIRROR's (orchids for jimcrow) Walter Winchell lays down the government line for people who dare to speak up for peace or against jimcrow. "Government people," he warns, are "keeping tabs" on Josephine Baker. The Mirror says "actually, almost any American can be a capitalist." But not a guest of the Stork Club, eh?

THE COMPASS reports that the U. S. delegation at the UN General Assembly will try to scuttle a resolution to "outlaw terroristic activities by one UN member against another." The measure runs counter to Washington's program to foster subversion of the eastern European democracies.

THE NEWS picks Halley. Which gives you an idea of the authenticity of the Liberal Party-New York Post conception of their candidate as the champion of progress. Ed Sullivan thinks Truman should hire Sharkey's "demon publicity men (who) have forced Rudolph Halley to hold special press sessions to deny every charge in the book." Sullivan thinks the Tammany smear would work like a charm against Russia. Don't look now, Mr. Sullivan, but aren't those 'demons' in Washington already?

THE TIMES says the Soviet Union has a "golden opportunity" at the UN meeting to show it's really for peace—like giving up socialism, for instance. And Anne O'Hare McCormick admits what the Times has repeatedly termed "Communist propaganda"—namely that the Atlantic Pact is a "kind of super-government" over Western Europe, with Eisenhower at its head.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM has fewer and fewer people left to fool, but it's still pretending that the Korean war is a "war that Premier Stalin could call off tomorrow if he had any real intention or desire for peace."

THE POST's Robert S. Allen, reporting on the cushy assignment of Pvt. Mark Gillette "within easy walking distance of his father's Senate office," charges that he "got this prize assignment directly through the influence of his father." The "Pentagon is always willing to do a favor for an influential member of Congress," says Allen, who doesn't go so far as to say that the big brass are ready to keep a Senator's son out of Korea if poppa keeps voting for other fathers' sons to go in. ... Another spokesman for the Free World, Leonard Lyons, happily reports that Dashiell Hammett and Frederick V. Field "can be kept in jail for life, if the court is so disposed."—R. F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Negro Labor Makes History . . . by Abner W. Berry

Daily Worker

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EISENHOWER'S TROUBLES

WHY HAS EISENHOWER rushed home at this time?

Because, as one of the press services put it, "he is having trouble in Europe."

What kind of trouble?

The peoples of Western Europe are not afraid of Stalin; they are afraid of Eisenhower and his closest allies, the German Nazi generals.

The peoples of Western Europe are "dragging their feet" as one high Washington official put it bitterly recently. They don't want to get back into uniform. They don't want to become "bulwarks of freedom" alongside the fascist brutes of Buchenwald, Lidice, Dachau, Oradour, and the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

The hired stooges who come here to grab some of the Marshall Plan bribe money promise Eisenhower such-and-such divisions by such-and-such a date. But the Eisenhower "army of liberation" remains on paper; the cannon fodder won't bite the bait. The officials of Paris and London, Belgium, etc. don't dare to herd their peoples back into uniform as fast as Eisenhower demands.

THERE ARE OTHER troubles, too. The peoples of Western Europe are getting hungrier every day. They see their countries pushed into an armaments economy by outsiders, by an alien general who embraces Hitler's killers with a smiling "let bygones be bygones." To Western Europe, Eisenhower stands simply for less bread, less meat, less milk and sheer under-nourishment on a mass scale. The economies of West Europe—crippled by Washington's enforced blockade of East-West trade—are approaching the cracking point under the whiplash of the Eisenhower-Truman policy of huge rearmament for which there is not the slightest excuse except that it spells profits for Wall Street munition makers.

WHAT IS EVEN more dismaying to the policy makers in the Pentagon and the White House is that the kingpin of the whole new Axis is wobbling very badly. The German nation is refusing to follow the Eisenhower line. It is going for the unity-and-peace plan proposed by the Eastern German Republic. Eisenhower's main company in Germany is Hitler's generals, not the German people.

WHAT IS EISENHOWER'S answer to this stubborn refusal of Western Europe's peoples to prepare for his fascist crusade against the Soviet Union? He is demanding a speedup of the rearmament schedule. He wants a ready army—quick. What for? To be in a position to crush the people's opposition by force of arms? To be in a position to provoke a Balkan war with the use of the hired provocateur, Tito?

Similarly, Acheson is rushing to Paris with a club to force new infantry for Korea out of Britain, France, etc.

This—and the Eisenhower hurry-up demands—indicates the growing crisis in the Washington war-breeding policy. The war-makers are getting desperately afraid that they may not be able to keep the fires of war burning either in Korea or anywhere else. They are desperately afraid of a "peace crisis" and of a "letdown" in the feverish inflation which is reducing American labor's wages to the hunger level.

They are getting reckless because they are meeting with unlooked-for opposition all over the world. The Middle East crisis has badly scared them. They know that more such "crises" are inevitable—in India, Latin America, Africa, etc.

Eisenhower's troubles are America's opportunity to save peace; our nation has every possibility of forcing a change in the Washington policy, and replacing it with around-the-table negotiations with Stalin, Churchill, France and China. If West Europe refuses to rearm, that is good news for the American people. It means we have new allies in the fight against the Eisenhower-Truman schedule for war.

HAVE YOU 5 FRIENDS?

Dear Reader:

You needed the Daily Worker to find out about Nebraska Congressman Buffett's expose of the origin of the "Soviet Aggression" hoax . . . the truth about the Baruch Plan and the Stalin offer to forever end the threat of atomic war . . . the real story of the Schenectady UE vote . . . the real sentiments of the peoples of France, Italy and western Europe toward peace. There must be five more in your shop, apartment house, neighborhood, street, etc., who also would like to know these things, every day. Won't you help us to get to them?



British Vote Shows Labor Ranks Firm Against Tories

By J. R. CAMPBELL

LONDON.

THE FACT that the British working class remained solidly opposed to the Tory wamongers, and that the Labor Party substantially increased its total vote, demonstrates that the people of Britain are still firmly attached to the cause of peace. In voting Labor they believed they were voting for the least dangerous policy.

A striking feature of the election was the steadfast refusal of the rightwing Labor leaders to come out and fight. They refused to brand Churchill categorically as a warmonger. They refused to present the facts of the disastrous economic situation to the people. They refused to point forward a concrete policy for peace.

The labor rank and file, on the other hand, did try to do these things. Indeed, the Labor Party canvassers in most areas canvassed not with the official policy of their Party but with the policy that they wanted their leaders to adopt. They had no hesitation in calling the Tories the American Party and the war party. They stressed to the electors the need to negotiate for peace.

If Labor lost the election it is unquestionably because the leaders refused to present this genuine peace alternative. They themselves had for the past six years been following precisely that Tory war policy laid down by Churchill himself in his notorious Fulton speech. Any attack on this policy, they knew, would rebound on themselves.

THE TOTAL COMMUNIST vote, 10 constituencies, of 21,540 showed that the most militant and class conscious workers understood the need for a radical change in home and foreign policy. Many workers who support the Communist Party did not vote Communist, however, because of traditional feelings of loyalty to Labor, and because of the fear of splitting the progressive vote and letting the Tories in.

One striking aspect of the election results is the fact that the Labor Party has actually polled some 200,000 more votes than the Tories! Nevertheless, the Tories have their majority of nearly 30 seats. This is an elo-

quent commentary on the British system of parliamentary democracy.

The Labor Party maintained and to some extent extended its vote. The Tory increase came mainly from Liberal supporters who did not have a Liberal candidate to vote for this time.

THE NEW CABINET appointed by Churchill is packed with businessmen who are haters of the Soviet Union and bitter opponents of any improvement in the conditions of life of the British people. Together with Churchill they will undoubtedly deepen Britain's dependence on the United States and hasten the vast rearmament program and the preparations for war. They will endeavor to depress still further the standards of life of the British people.

In all this, the rightwing Labor leaders have smoothed the way for them. The Morrisons, Shinwells and Attlees have handed them an already enormous plan of rearmament. They had already started to dismantle the extended social services won by the British people. They are responsible for Britain's subservience to U.S. imperialism, and they have done nothing to end British imperialist exploitation of the colonies.

Further, they have handed to the Tories a war against the peoples of Malaya, a bloody and unjust war in Korea, and a state of near-warfare in Egypt. It is certain that Churchill will maintain and intensify these murderous attacks on peace-loving peoples.

The Tory victory must bring forth from the British people, and in the first place the British workers, renewed efforts in the struggle for peace.

With Churchill at the head of affairs in Britain and back in the center of the international war alliance, the war camp will undoubtedly feel itself strengthened. The British people, however, will rally now to far greater efforts to safeguard peace and to face their responsibilities to peace-loving peoples, everywhere.

THERE CAN BE no doubt that decisive struggles for peace and in defense of living standards lie ahead of them. In these struggles they will feel more than ever the need for working-

class unity and for the unity of all lovers of peace. They will also learn more and more clearly that the responsibility for losing the election rests squarely on the shoulders of the rightwing leaders who tried to fight the election with a policy indistinguishable from that of the Tories themselves.

Better World

(Continued from Page 4)

from Leavenworth Prison to N. Y. last Friday to answer an amazing charge of "contempt." He is now lodged at West St. House of Detention, awaiting a hearing Nov. 13. At this writing he is without counsel because after Mr. Harry S. Sacher had called U.S. Attorney Lane and told him that he had been approached by the family and friends of Gus Hall to take the case, Sacher was visited by a U.S. Marshal, who gave him a subpoena to appear as a witness in the case against Gus Hall. This is a new method of depriving Communists of counsel of their choice.

The whole business is so completely unprecedented that even Judge Liebel, before whom he appeared Friday, ruled that Harry Sacher could not serve, gave time to secure additional counsel, and remarked that the matter is wholly a matter of constitutional law and that many lawyers are interested in the legal aspects of contempt cases.

This is certainly true. There is growing concern in the legal circles over the dragnet character of "contempt" charges, covering Congressional and Grand Jury witnesses, lawyers in court, and defendants in and out of court.

The Mexican people are thoroughly aroused and are protesting vigorously over the invasion of their sovereign rights as a nation and the brazen violation of their laws by the F.B.I. and its Mexican tools. Americans should be equally alert not to allow a similar invasion of our rights and the violation of our constitution, as an act of mean and petty reprisal against a Communist leader whose only crime is loyalty to peace and democracy.

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ALP

(Continued from Page 1)

waved his hand at the dockers and cried:

"C'mon, men, let's get back to the docks."

GARMENT AREA

In the fur market and garment district, McAvoy spoke at two noon-hour rallies. At the 39th St. and Seventh Ave. meeting he was joined by Charles Collins, Harlem ALP leader; Isler, and Fanny Golos, rank and file ILGWU spokesman. The fur meeting was addressed by McAvoy, Henry Foner, Fur Board educational director, and Sam Friedman, Fur Joint Council leader.

A torchlight parade in Queens for Mulzac, a Bronx rally at the Royal Manor Ballroom, 169th St. and Boston Road, headed by Paul Robeson and Isler, and last-minute appeals to Jewish voters on the lower East Side, Brownsville and Brighton climaxed the ALP campaign yesterday.

McAvoy will vote today at 7 a.m. when the polls open in the First Election District of the 10th Assembly District at the Standish Arms Hotel, 169 Columbia Heights in Brooklyn.

Mulzac, in a radio address over WMCA last night, reiterated his program for Queens and declared that the city problems "are tied up with the world situation."

The only way for the voters to protect their living standards, he said, "is to settle the present world conflict, abolish the war drive, and take active measures to curb the greed of Big Business."

The Harlem ALP urged supporters of Isler "to turn out and vote early, and then help get out the vote."

Citywide election returns will be collected by ALP campaigners at

the Harlem headquarters, 306 Lenox Ave.

Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, repeated his appeal for a YES vote on all amendments today, except No. 4, which deals with state-pledged credits on the \$500,000,000 Throughway.

Dock Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

street from curb to curb. And the "King's" plans to take a back-to-work vote, which he would count, busted up when no dock workers came in to vote.

The bust up of Ryan's ballyhooed scabbing program were a heavy blow to the shipowners. The shipowners' organ, the Journal of Commerce, had hopefully reported Ryan's back-to-work predictions on its front page yesterday morning.

The shipowners' organ at the same time indicated that there was heavy pressure from many business men to settle the longshore strike. It said that importers, manufacturers and mercantile establishments were suffering enormous losses from the tie-up of shipping in the big port that handles nearly half of the nation's ocean freight.

And the shipowners' organ gave this warning to its business readers:

"Unless there is an early back-to-work movement losses will mount at an accelerated rate from this point on, as wider areas of industry become affected."

Some plants have already closed because of the strike.

Longshoremen gave an enthusiastic cheers when officials of Local 791, of which John J. (Gene) Sampson is business agent, announced that the back-to-work meeting had been called off.

An army of cops, who had come to shepherd the wished-for back-

to-workers, began breaking up the pickets at once.

Mounted cops pushed their horses against the massed longshoremen, and foot cops were pushing them at the same time. The crowd quickly dispersed. Reporters heard many of them telling each other, however, that they would be back quickly again if another such back-to-work meeting were attempted.

The meeting was called by Ryan's ILA District Council. The Council claimed that some 43 men (out of the 2,000 in the local) had signed a petition for a back-to-work vote.

Sampson replied that the petition had been signed by "12 stooges of Ryan," and that the others had "signed under force and duress."

The harbor is still tied up quite tightly except for the few Army piers. Shipowners and the commercial newspapers are exaggerating the number of scabs run into a few docks by such hoodlums as Anthony Anastasia and the "Mickey" Bowers mob on the upper Hudson River.

A press photographer told the Daily Worker reporter that he had gone to Hoboken, N. J., today on a false tip that gangs were working. The only longshoremen he could see, however, were on the picket line.

Meanwhile, three "fact-finders," appointed by State Industrial Commissioner, Edward Corsi, held their first meeting on the rank-and-file longshore strike.

The "fact-finders" are Prof. M. P. Catherwood of Cornell University; Msgr. John P. Boland of Buffalo, N. Y., and Dean Alfange, a Republican lawyer, who was once the Liberal Party candidate for the Governorship.

They are meeting in the State Office Building at 80 Center St.

California

(Continued from Page 1)

ment says 'excessive bail shall not be required.'

The Vinson opinion pointed out that the government, in support of its demand for high bail, had offered no grounds except "a certified record showing that four persons previously convicted under the Smith Act in the southern district of New York had forfeited bail."

"No evidence was produced relating those four persons to the petitioners in this case," said Vinson.

Reaffirming the right to bail, Vinson observed that "this traditional right to freedom before conviction permits the unhampered preparation of a defense, and serves to prevent the infliction of punishment prior to conviction. Unless this right to bail before trial

Jersey UE Backs Labor, Negro Candidates

NEWARK, Nov. 5.—Support for all labor and Negro candidates running for the State Legislature in Essex County, regardless of party affiliations, was pledged this week by the executive board of District Four, United Electrical Workers, Independent.

The Negro candidates being supported by UE are: Monte Irvin (D) and Edward T. Bowser, Sr. (R).

The labor candidates supported by UE are: William F. Purcell, Sr. (D), Jerry Leopaldi (D), Harry T. Nolan (D), and Ruth Lerner (P).

In Loving Memory of

PETE

CACCHIONE

Died Nov. 6, 1947

ANN and HARRY.

State	Coal	Week Ending Nov. 2
OCT. 14	DEC. 1, 1951	
Alabama	\$100.00	17.00
California		42.00
Connecticut	500.00	5.00
Colorado	200.00	45.00
Florida	300.00	
Georgia		
Illinois	2000.00	134.00
Indiana	300.00	16.00
Iowa-Kansas	100.00	5.00
Louisiana	50.00	.50
Maryland	500.00	90.00
Michigan	1000.00	96.50
Minnesota	600.00	28.10
Missouri	200.00	10.50
Montana	50.00	8.50
New England	800.00	128.50
New Jersey	1200.00	86.00
New York State	15000.00	
Upstate		131.25
Manhattan		1549.00
Midtown		138.05
Bronx		266.00
Brooklyn		706.12
Queens		188.00
North Carolina	100.00	4.99
Ohio	1000.00	89.00
Oklahoma	50.00	
Oregon		10.00
Eastern Pennsylvania	1500.00	94.25
Western Pennsylvania	100.00	30.50
Texas	100.00	35.25
Utah	50.00	29.00
Virginia	50.00	15.00
Washington		
W. Virginia		
Wisconsin	500.00	46.00
Anonymous		68.00
Total	\$26350	\$4102.01

is preserved, the presumption of innocence secured only after centuries of struggle, would lose its meaning."

Bail should be set high enough to give "adequate assurance" of the defendants' presence when wanted, said Vinson. But "bail set at a figure higher than an amount reasonably calculated to fulfill this purpose is 'excessive' under the eighth amendment."

In the California cases, he wrote, "it is not denied that bail for each petitioner has been fixed in a sum much higher than usually imposed for offenses with like penalties and yet there has been no factual showing to justify such action in this case. The government asks the courts to depart from the norm by assuming without the introduction of evidence that each petitioner is a pawn in a conspiracy and will, in obedience to a superior, flee the jurisdiction. To infer from the fact of the indictment alone a need for bail in an unusually high amount is an arbitrary act."

Justice Jackson, in his separate opinion, censured the grand jury for volunteering the advice that bail be set high. This is not the function of the grand jury be-

cause it hears only one side of a case—the prosecution's, said Jackson. "Such recommendations are better left unmade, and if made should be given no weight." Jackson said the "whole matter should be reconsidered by the appropriate judges in the traditional spirit of bail procedure."

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Dr. MARK STRAUSS, Chairman

BLOCKADE FRANCO

—STOP WAR

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

READERS' SUPPORT URGED TO KEEP 'MEDAL FOR WILLIE' FROM CLOSING

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts yesterday announced that their new production, *A Medal for Willie*, written by the brilliant 24-year-old Negro playwright William Branch is in danger of closing at the Club Baron.

"In spite of enthusiastic reviews from the Harlem press and the metropolitan papers the show has been playing to dwindling audiences," declared the CNA. "Playwright Branch saw this drama enthusiastically received by its large first night audience—and left the next day for the Army confident the run was secure."

The Daily Worker calls upon its readers and friends to help save the only anti-war, anti-Jimcrow play now before the public.

In 7 scenes *A Medal for Willie* offers picture of Negro oppression, the fight-back spirit of Negroes and the meaning of the war in Korea. This worthy successor to the CNA's sparkling revue *Just a Little Simple*, represents an important advance in the Negro people's theatre movement. Its premature closing would be a cultural loss to our city.

To insure the continued production of *A Medal for Willie* the Daily Worker asks its readers and supporters to immediately make reservations for tickets (90c, \$1.20, \$1.80) at the CNA office, 261 W. 125 St. UN 4-4002. *A Medal for Willie* is being performed together with the curtain raiser, Anton Chekov's *Swan Song* every Monday through Thursday at Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave.

—FEATURE EDITOR.

What Others Said Of CNA's Medal For Willie

S. W. Carlington, N.Y. Amsterdam News: "The 1951-52 theatre season in Harlem got under way in grand style when the Committee for the Negro in the Arts presented *A Medal for Willie* by 24-year-old William Branch at the Club Baron. It is a powerful message . . . a strong message . . . It is the story of a Negro GI who was killed in Korea and how his death upset his southern hometown when the Army presented his mother with a medal of honor. The playwright captures almost every possible attitude of Negro-white relations in Dixie—the white man who hates Negroes . . . the white man who considers the Negro his real brother . . . Negro Uncle Toms . . . Negro progressives . . . and people living in poverty and 'well off' and acting accordingly. In brief, it is truly a very strong drama, with a few light movements added to relieve the tension; but it is not too strong to appreciate and understand. It's the ugly story of Jimcrow. It's a good play, but a difficult one to describe without destroying the pleasure one receives when he sees it unfold before his very eyes."

Sonny Murrain, The New York Age: "The long sought after, but

'Don Miners,' New Soviet Film at Stanley, Nov. 10

Miners of the Don, new Soviet film in color, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Photographed in the Donetz Basin, Russia's largest and richest coal district, the film tells the story of the sweeping mechanization of mines and the impact of this "underground revolution" on their lives. Based on an original story by Boris Gorbato and directed by Leonid Lukov, *Miners of the Don* has a large cast featuring Boris Chirkov, Vladimir Druzhnikov, Katia Luchko and Pavel Aleinikov. The film is being released here with the English superimposed . . . by Artkino Pictures.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Counter Offensive

A digest of Soviet news has reported a meeting in Leningrad called to discuss new developments in philology, the science of language. Speakers at the meeting included the Secretary of the Communist Party of Leningrad, and the President of Leningrad University.

I know for a fact that this little item caused a crisis in Truman's propaganda department. The State Department whistled for its intellectuals, all of whom came a-running and barking joyously. After they sat up and begged for their checks, the meeting began.

I am told the proceedings went something as follows:

Acheson: Gentlemen, Leningrad has had a conference in philology. The secretary of the Communist Party, and the president of Leningrad U., both delivered papers. We have to do it better.

Harry Schwartz: Right!

Acheson: We will do the same thing, in New York City, the largest city in the world!

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.: Wonderful!

Acheson: Announce a meeting at which we will demolish Stalin's contributions to the theory of linguistics. New York's political lead-

ers, and the president of Columbia, will speak.

Schwartz (timidly): You mean Sampson, from Tammany Hall—speak on philology?

Acheson: Well, I see what you mean. How about Fusion? Let's have Impy speak.

Robert Sherwood: On philology?

Acheson: Sharkey?

Schlesinger: He's not quite the man.

Acheson: Ah, if only O'Dwyer were back! Well, how about the President of Columbia University?

Sherwood: Excuse me, Mr. Acheson. The President of Columbia is Eisenhower.

Acheson: Darn it, I forgot. How about you, Stassen. You're a university president.

Stassen: Me, speak on philology? You're nuts!

Acheson: Well, I guess we'll have to change the subject. What'll it be Physics, political economy, chemistry?

Schwartz: Let's have a forum on the comic books.

Schlesinger: Wonderful!

Acheson: Okay, boys, get it rolling. How will we announce it?

Schwartz: Let's open it with a blast against Soviet science!

For this valuable suggestion, Schwartz got an extra scratch behind the ears.

and goodbye. The next morning, like Willie, he went into the army. . . .

J. P. S., New York Times: "Mr. Branch, a 24-year-old actor-dramatist, here represented by his first produced play, is giving us a view of the intolerance and hypocrisy that are manifested as the result of Willie's becoming the town's first hero of the conflict. Although *A Medal for Willie* utilizes flashbacks to tell its story, the construction of the play does not suffer from this technique. There are vivid and moving moments in the production . . . fine performances. . . . As a curtain-raiser, the Committee offered Chekov's *Swan Song*, Bill Robinson contributed a forceful portrayal in the role of the aged actor. . . ."

Urges Clergy To Unionize

QUINCY, Mass. — Protestant ministers were urged Friday to unionize to get higher salaries.

"Teachers have done so. University professors are protected. But the ministers . . . are on their own and have no chance to work out an equitable pay scale," Rev. Howard P. Weatherbee, public relations director of the New England Baptist Hospital in Boston, told the South Shore Ministers' Association.

Rev. Weatherbee said the average clergyman's pay in 1950 was \$2,276 compared with a national average of all groups of \$3,024.

"The only way to solve the problem is through the unionization of the Protestant clergy," he said.

Vets to Picket 'Desert Fox'

The New York Veterans for Peace will picket *The Desert Fox*, a film glorifying the Nazi Rommel, at the Globe Theatre, Nov. 11, at 4 p.m. The demonstration on Armistice Day will be the veterans' tribute to the war dead.

In its action letter, the veterans urged, "Protest with us on Armistice Day against this gross betrayal of the untold millions throughout the world who died fighting Nazism."

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Once Around the Football Scene . . .

IN THE SECOND WEEK of wholesale grid prognostications, the Scoreboard slipped in the mud on a deep reverse and was thrown in a snowbank for a mediocre mark of 18 right, 11 wrong. We throw out the three ties.

William and Mary 20, Penn 7. What do they expect of a poor picker?

Of course, it hardly need be said that Saturday's horrible weather did me in. My blue plate special of Michigan to upset Illinois, for instance, would have been realized if the blizzard hadn't kept blowing in Michigan's face. Odd, isn't it, how it snows on only one side of the field sometime?

We did get a couple of upsets right, like Dartmouth over Yale, and Mississippi State over Tulane. The right pick we enjoyed most however was Tulsa over Oklahoma A&M, accomplished 35-7 and right at Stillwater too, the scene of the shameful and shamefully unpunished slugging of Drake's Johnny Bright. The latter, nation's leading ground gainer, got back into action for the Des Moines school with a specially constructed face mask, and despite being 10 pounds underweight because of a liquid diet, added 204 yards to his record total as he led his team to a 35-20 win over previously unbeaten Great Lakes.

Also had underdog Minnesota going into the 4th quarter at Iowa leading 20-0, and then the home team up and tied it. Don't know what I'm going to do with that Wes Fesler if he can't follow orders for more than three quarters.

Also went wrong by picking Georgia over Alabama, the latter winning 16-14. This figured close on the record. Picked Georgia on the recollection that they always manage to "induce" some outstanding northern stars to come down to Athens for their "education." Certain local soft drink money does it, they told me when I was stationed nearby in '42 when Youngstown, Ohio's Sinkwich and Poschner were starring and Charley Trippi of the Pennsylvania coal mine region was a freshman. Sure enough both the Georgia touchdowns on Saturday were scored by one Conrad Manisera of Lyndhurst, New Jersey, so I had the right idea anyhow. Just not enough of them.

SOUTHERN CAL, one of the remaining seven major unbeaten, took to the rain, mud, and empty stands of the Stadium like ducks in decimating Army. The powerful Trojans, whose Frank Gifford is all he was touted to be, knocked off 23 first downs to Army's none, and advanced overland 391 yards to Army's minus-10. This could be the team to end the midwest's Bowl domination, though Illinois looms tougher and tougher.

Of course the visitors from Los Angeles had a big advantage in the execrable weather. They're used to it. The only Trojans who had trouble with their footing were a couple of guys from Abraham Lincoln High of our own Brighton Beach.

See where the Missouri team visited the President and received his best wishes for victory, as an old home state gesture, before playing Maryland. A nice idea by the respective publicity staffs, but it turns out Missouri could have used some good defensive ends better, since Maryland beat them 35-0.

By all odds the most fascinating score of the day was Lehigh 3, Muhlenberg 2. There was a bit of good football strategy here which bears a moment's mention. My team tried it once in a Bensonshurst sandlot game years ago but because there was no rulebook handy we couldn't get away with it.

Lehigh led 3-0 in the mud as the result of a field goal. It was late in the fourth quarter and they had the ball back on their own 19 yard line. They had to get rid of it. Under the weather conditions this was, of course, a risky procedure. A bad pass from center, fumble by the kicker, blocked kick—anything could happen.

So Herb Weiss, the soph star who riddled Rutgers, took the ball from center, ran back into his own end zone and set it down for a safety, two points for Muhlenberg. The rule is that after a safety the team scored upon gets a free kick out from its 20 yard line. No rush, no chance of a fumble or blocked kick. Lehigh kicked way out and held the fort and I bet the grandstand quarterbacks were really buzzing when they left. It was the perfect thing to do. The two points were meaningless. A Muhlenberg touchdown would top Lehigh's three points anyhow. Know your rules and ye shall prevail.

OH, BY THE WAY, just to show what I mean about the weather lousing up my predictions, out on the Pacific Coast the sun shone brightly all day. Picked three games. Picked favorites California over UCLA and Washington over Oregon State, and picked Washington State to upset Stanford. So UCLA upset California, Oregon State upset Washington, and favored Stanford beat Washington State. Might've done better on wet fields. Next week all we have to worry about from 3,500 miles away is unbeaten Stanford at USC and UCLA at rambunctious Oregon State.

The major unbeaten parade now lists Princeton, Maryland, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan State, Stanford and USC. Tennessee doesn't play any intersectional games, though up and coming Kentucky should give 'em a good test. Princeton likewise stays in its own backyard and has an even weaker schedule. Maryland has some pretty fair scores, like 43-7 over Georgia, 27-0 over LSU, but its schedule isn't too rugged, with nobody but Navy, North Carolina State and West Virginia left.

All in all, on the basis of who they've played, I'll take Illinois as the nation's number one right now. In addition to beating meat-grinder Big Ten competition like Wisconsin and Michigan, they knocked off UCLA with ease, and traveled way out to Washington to beat the Huskies. Iowa, Ohio State and Northwestern are left, on the Illini list, with the second named the most dangerous, and then it looks like the Roses on New Year's Day.

An alumnus of Illinois, Buddy Young, collaborated with an alumnus of Iowa, Emlen Tunnell, to provide pro fans at the Polo Grounds Sunday with the most spectacular runs seen in a long while on successive plays. Tunnell took a Yankee kickoff on the goal line and zoomed 100 yards up the middle for a touchdown. They were still roaring when the Giants kicked off. Young, all five foot five inches of him, took this one on the 10, was hit hard and staggered on his own 35, recovered his footing, reversed his field, and shot down the sideline in his old 9.5 hundred yard form for the touchdown. Wow!

By the way, the Giants beat the Yanks! Just one month too late.

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other

labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers. The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were at-

torneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere, who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded: "We will not be silenced. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unremitting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

EVICITION ORDER AGAINST NEGRO TENANT IS VOIDED

The Appellate Term of the New York State Supreme Court has unanimously reversed an eviction order against Mortimer Peterkin, a Negro veteran of 342 W. 19 St., Manhattan.

Last June Ethel Feldman, landlord, started disposing proceedings against Peterkin on the ground that he was a "squatter." Tenants in the apartment house, together with the Chelsea Tenants Council, conducted numerous delegations to

the landlord, as well as picket lines, but after Judge Joseph B. Rafferty okayed the eviction, the Negro tenant was evicted.

Julius C. Trupin, ALP candidate, who is attorney for Peterkin, based his legal defense and appeal on the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that it is unconstitutional for any court in this country to use its judicial powers to enforce discriminatory covenants.

Labor Action Body Aids Barber Strike

Aaron B. Schneider and Leon Straus, co-chairmen of the United Labor Action Committee, yesterday announced that their committee was communicating with the Barber and Beauty Culturists Union to offer their full support to the striking barbers in their fight for better wages and working conditions.

They said, "of those who use the barber shops in the vicinity of below 59 St. are working people and they have it within their power to defeat the Barbers Association. We are issuing an appeal to every local union as well as to all New Yorkers not to use barber shops which are on strike and not to use independent barbers in the same area, all of whom have increased their prices and are taking advantage of the strike."

Dressen Renamed Dodger Manager

Charley Dressen was renamed manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday under a one-year contract, reportedly at the same figure.

There had been widespread speculation that Dressen was through after the Dodgers blew a 13½ game lead to the Giants.

Reuther Ends Strike with No Gain for 3d Time in Month

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—For the third time in a month, Auto Union president Walter Reuther has sent back to work striking members of his union without winning a single concession. Strikers at Wright Aeronautical, Douglas Aircraft and Borg Warner were ordered back by Reuther in what he terms a "recess," on the theory that the

WIN FIRST COURT STEP IN REVERSING CICERO OUTRAGE

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The first major step in reversing the recent Cicero outrage came last week when a judge threw out indictments against four people who supported a Negro family in their efforts to occupy an apartment in the Jimcrow town.

Judge Wilbert F. Crowley declared that there was no legal grounds for the indictments which had been voted by a county grand jury shortly after the Cicero mob violence last July.

The four were Camille DeRose, former owner of the Cicero building, George C. Adams, representing the present owner, Charles Edwards, renting agent for the building, and Norman Silverman, who had been arrested for allegedly distributing Communist Party leaflets in Cicero condemning the mob violence.

Earlier, the court dismissed an

indictment against George Leighton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also the attorney for Harvey E. Clark, the Negro war veteran who rented the Cicero apartment.

The five were indicted for conspiracy to incite the riot and to "depreciate property values" in Cicero by helping a Negro family move into the town.

Judge Crowley's action was taken on legalistic grounds, declaring that the wording in the indictments was "vague and indefinite."

Community leaders today pointed out that the dismissal of the indictments, which representing a step forward, does not yet mean the Cicero case is closed.

Al Benson, radio producer, told the Daily Worker that "we still have the job of guaranteeing that a Negro can live wherever he can afford to live without the threat of mob violence."

Benson is one of the organizers of a mammoth rally to be held here at the Chicago Coliseum on November 25 protesting against the Cicero mob violence and the failure of authorities to prosecute the ringleaders and inciters of the mob.

The only indictment by the county grand jury which still stands is that which charges Cicero police chief Ervin Konovsky with "malfeasance"

50 Housewives Picket Sheffield

Fifty housewives yesterday demonstrated at the Bronx branch of the Sheffield Co. at Webster Ave. and 166 St. against the increase in the price of milk. Under the leadership of Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, Rose Charney, Helen Blody and Sophie Mirsky, the women demanded city and state investigation of the milk monopoly and a reduction in the price of milk. Mrs. D'Antonio announced that the Bronx Tenants, Consumer and Welfare Council will carry on similar weekly demonstrations in keeping with the program of the New York City Tenants, Consumer and Welfare Council.

Hits Move by Welfare Dept. To Split Family

Domestic Relations Court Justice Hubert T. Delany has charged that the Department of Welfare is usurping the functions of the courts in cases of neglected children. The Negro justice made his charge in a decision involving the Welfare Department's attempt to intimidate a Negro foster mother into accepting an inadequate relief allowance for three children or give them up. In six most recent cases before him, Justice Delany said, mothers or guardians refused to give up their children and were "punished" by being cut off relief, after which the Welfare Department petitioned the court to remove the children from their homes.

CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

low" the younger organization, Murray said:

"Well, let me say that Mr. Green has got an awful big bite to swallow the CIO."

Murray had indicated earlier in his report to the 600 delegates that merger discussions are doomed. But his opening speech today more than hinted that the AFL's bureaucracy aims to destroy or swallow the CIO and that a jurisdictional war between the two organizations, destructive to the members of both, may flare into full bloom.

The workers in unionized industries, including those of "heavy basic industry" said Murray are about \$450 a year short of the \$3,700 the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is the "minimum" required for an average family, Murray declared. This, some observers took, is a possible hint of what his own union, now entering negotiations may demand from the steel corporations.

Murray rapped Senator Taft as the "Union League candidate," in contrast to many expressions of approval for President Truman and his administration in his written report.

A further hint of CIO wage policy in the present period was indicated in a speech by Murray in support of adoption of the resolution on labor-management industry councils in which he said interest should be revived. He said it was the way to the "highest possible degree of productivity" and "higher earnings for the workers." The implication that incentive pay based on speedup of productivity would be welcomed. Among the afternoon speakers was Rep. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., who spoke for "liberalism" in government but said nothing of his recommendation for friendship to Franco Spain.

The evening convention dinner at the Hotel Commodore was scheduled to hear addresses by Defense Production Administrator Manley Fleishmann; Price Administrator Michael DiSalle and Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman.

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Majority Wants End of War

An Editorial

TWO ASTOUNDING FACTS about the Korea slaughter came out into the open yesterday—

Fact One: A Gallup Poll shows that the majority of the American people believe that the Korean war is "an utterly useless war."

Fifty-six percent said it was "an utterly useless war." Thirty-three percent didn't agree. But these people were not questioned as to whether they wanted

the war to end now.

Their answer would be what it was in the Gallup Poll of June 24, 1951:

"Seventy-four percent of all those polled have an overwhelming desire to see the war brought to an end" with 54 percent agreeing that if the Chinese agreed to withdraw, we should immediately withdraw too. Of all those who had any opinion fully 60 percent favored withdrawal of all U. S. troops.

And finally, 86 percent approved acceptance of Malik's proposal to bring the war to an end by negotiations.

NOW WHAT IS the Fact Number Two?

That the Pentagon generals in Korea yesterday flung a firebrand into the truce talks by asserting the new demand that the truce line can be "anywhere in Korea" depending on where the armies happen to be when

the cease-fire is arranged — if it ever is!

No wonder the United Press dispatch from Korea stated: "The surprise UN proposal would in effect be an invitation to the opposing armies to try to capture more territory while the truce negotiators argue." (N.Y. Post.)

The American people are sick of the Korean war; but the generals and the White House are actually proposing that all of

Korea be covered now by the fury and storm of all-out warfare in the very midst of the truce talks!

The Pentagon negotiators are defying the will of the United States. The nation should enforce its will for peace in Korea. The White House should get wires, letters and resolutions from individuals, churches, unions, from every corner of our land. The flow of blood must be stopped.

ALP in Final Drive for Isler, Mulzac, McAvoy

By MICHAEL SINGER

American Labor Party candidates fought the election campaign yesterday down to the wire yesterday in morning to midnight activity. The only party making the main issues peace, lower prices and civil rights, the ALP made its major slogan: "If You Work for a Living—Vote Labor."

The vote on Row D today will be watched with keen interest by bipartisan Wall Street strategists as a clue to election trends nationally—especially the growing signs of a breakaway movement from the two old parties. A large ALP vote will be seen as a political barometer for widening the peace coalition election campaign in 1952.

Today's vote may hit rock-bottom for a New York election. Estimates range from 1,600,000 to slightly less than the 1,909,016 registration, the lowest since 1943.

The Tammany nominee, Joseph T. Sharkey, GOP Rep. Henry L. Latham and the Dubinsky-Truman aspirant, Rudolph Halley, have shown election jitters in the past few days. Frenzied campaigning by all three, after weeks of tepid and routine schedules, attests to a feeling that sizable numbers are turning away from backroom programs and boss-dictated candidates.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGNS

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for City Council president and Jacques Isler and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, ALP nominees for Supreme Court justice and Queens Borough president, respectively have waged vigorous campaigns. The latter two, the only Negro candidates in the field, and, if elected, the first Negroes ever to hold such positions, have stirred non-partisan and independent voters.

McAvoy, former Deputy Welfare Commissioner in the LaGuardia



ISLER

Administration, has been drawing large crowds in the last ten days. At a rally yesterday in Red Hook, 1,500 striking longshoremen heard McAvoy for the second time in a week.

Opening his noon-hour meeting in Italian, McAvoy brought cheers when he referred to the ALP Red Hook Club at 565 Henry St., where food has been distributed to striking dockers.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, who also spoke in Italian, nailed the newspaper ad published last week by Joe Ryan as a "lie put out by the shipowners."

Anthony Anastasia, one of Ryan's goon leaders, tried to break up the meeting. At one point he

(Continued on Page 6)

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California '15' Win New Bail Hearing

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court today admitted that 15 California victims of the Smith Act are being held in excessive bail and directed the District Court to reconsider motions for a reduction of their bail. The 15 have been in prison since July 26 and are held for \$50,000 each.

16,000 Pickets Make Ryan Quit New Scab Move

"King" Joe Ryan's much advertised back-to-work meeting at St. Bernard's parochial school at 327 W. 13 St. was called off just before 2 p.m. yesterday. The "King's" henchmen gave up the idea of a back-to-work meeting when they saw more than 1,600 longshore pickets massed in front of the gray brick school building, where the meeting was to be held.

More than 400 of the pickets were equipped with big rank-and-file picket signs. Some of the signs read: "ILA Stands Firm Against Ryan's Goons," and "Ryan Has

Sold Us Out to the Shipowners."

Most of the pickets were from Ryan's own Chelsea Local, No. 791, which barred the sellout "King" from a union meeting recently.

No back-to-workers attempted to go through the heavily massed throng of pickets that filled the (Continued on Page 6)

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Fred Vinson, was critical of both the government and the District Court for failure to apply to each defendant the traditional standards for fixing bail set forth in federal rules. No member of the court dissented, although Justice Sherman Minton did not participate. In a separate opinion, in which Justice Felix Frankfurter joined, Justice Robert Jackson agreed with the main conclusions in the Vinson opinion.

Vinson stressed that the right to bail is indeed a right, guaranteed in the Constitution and by law. "Federal law has unequivocally provided that a person arrested for a non-capital offense shall be admitted to bail," Vinson said, underlining the word "shall."

In the second part of the opinion the court, sought to solve the procedural problem raised by the petition for a habeas corpus filed by the California defendants. It concluded a motion for bail reduction, rather than a habeas corpus action, is the "proper remedy" in such cases. Establishing a new precedent, however, the court held for the first time that a denial of that motion by the district judge can properly be appealed to the higher courts.

Justice Jackson, commenting that the purpose of bail is to assure the presence of the defendant at court for trial, added that in these cases excessive bail had been set apparently to keep the defendants in jail, in violation of the Constitution.

Both Vinson and Jackson emphasized that federal rules provide that in setting bail the judge must take into account "the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against him, the financial ability of the defendant to give bail and the character of the defendant."

The evidence, including the uniform level of \$50,000 for each defendant, demonstrated that these standards had been ignored or not correctly applied they said.

The judge is authorized to fix bail, Jackson said, "but the judge is not free to make the sky the limit, because the Eighth Amend-

(Continued on Page 6)

Readers Hit \$1,000 Day--and How!

Our heartiest thanks, readers! You hit your first "thousand dollar day" yesterday in response to our \$25,000 fund appeal. Actual receipts were \$1,459, or about twice as much as was received in any day during the first three weeks.

The total is now \$5,561, or about 22 percent of the amount needed. Fifteen hundred a day will put us, all of us, over the top around the 25th of the month. Frankly, though, we know the appeal is just beginning to hit pay dirt, and we count on increasing momentum. We'd like to see the 25 grand in long before the end of November, and we're sure you're with us on this.

Contributions received over the weekend and yesterday showed that our readers are not only sending individual contributions, but are getting organized and sending them in as groups.

From Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a group of anthracite miners sent in \$25. A worker in an Amalgamated Clothing Workers union shop on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, brought in \$82 collected from the workers in his shop.

A few readers in Greenwich, Conn., write us they have "scrapped together" \$25, and are planning a benefit party Nov. 17 to raise "at least \$100."

From St. Louis, Mo., came \$36 with the notation that \$23 of this was collected at a meeting to organize a Freedom of the Press Club, attended by 18 readers of the paper.

Thirty-one dollars came from a group of "employed artists," with a promise of "more coming next week."

There was \$20 from a group in "east midtown" Manhattan, and \$50 collected from a group in Brighton Beach and Manhattan.

But our hats today must go off to the Bronx. From the northeastern section of that borough comes \$276 collected by a group of readers, "the Candy Store Gang," who organized their collections over a wide area. Their letter said, in part:

"On reading the urgent call for \$5 from each individual reader of the Daily, we in the Northeastern part of the Bronx decided we would not wait for people to act individually but would work collectively to expedite the collection. . . . The enclosed contribution is only a token. We are initiating a more constructive plan to increase the circulation of our paper in every community here. . . ."

From the Moshulu area in the northwest Bronx came \$46, and from a group of Bronx Italian Americans we received \$41. All this, aside from several individual Bronx contributions.

The table on Page 6 is as of the close of business Friday night. It is a bit out-of-date now as, for instance, in the case of Minnesota. We received \$100 from a group in Minneapolis, with the promise that more will be coming in next week. This, plus individual contributions, brings readers in that state to about 30 percent of the \$600 we expect they will raise.

New Jerseyites are also coming up. On Friday, a group in Mercer County (Trenton) who figured they would raise about \$100 of the \$1,200 we assigned to that state, came in with \$33 and the story that people were anxious to contribute but didn't always know how. They appreciated someone collecting from them. And a \$100 contribution came in from Middlesex County (New Brunswick).

We have received hundreds of letters and notes accompanying the fives, tens, ones and other contributions received through the mails. Many ask for acknowledgement, and all of them are heartwarming tributes to the paper and its need. We have been publishing only a tiny fraction, and so some contributors are worried lest we have not received their funds. We're trying to figure how we can acknowledge the many letters, and print them in full or in excerpts. We want you to know, though, that if your letter has not been mentioned, it is for lack of space.

How Anti-Soviet Books Are Manufactured

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

How anti-Soviet books are forged and palmed off on the public as "authentic" memoirs by "reformed" Communists was revealed last week, when Philosophical Library withdrew from sale a book called *Soviet Staff Officer*, by an author alleged to be a former captain in the Soviet army, calling himself Ivan Krylov.

Soviet Staff Officer was discovered by an alert reviewer for the London Times Literary Supplement to have contained 45 paragraphs lifted bodily from a study of the Soviet high command's military strategy published by Penguin Books in 1944, "Russian Campaigns of 1941-43."

A phone call from the Daily Worker to Philosophical Library confirmed that the plagiarized parts of *Soviet Staff Officer* were precisely those on which the anti-Soviet book leaned to provide a cloak of "authenticity."

A spokesman for the publisher enlarged: "He (Krylov) would write, 'Voroshilov told me,' and then would follow a paragraph from the other book."

Philosophical Library said the faked book was first published by Press Internationale in Paris, and then bought and published by Falcon Press in England, from whom the American publisher obtained it. The latter said that Falcon was a "reputable" publisher. Our examination of the Falcon edition of *Soviet Staff Officer* showed the British firm to be the publisher of another so-called "firsthand" expose of democratic Czechoslovakia.

When we pointed out to Philosophical Library that it need not have been necessary to wait for proof of crude plagiarism to brand *Soviet Staff Officer* a fake and a fraud, and that it was evident that no one could remember verbatim, after eight or nine years, pages-long "dialogue" from top-level military meetings in the Kremlin, the reply was, one must expect a certain amount of "fantasy" in books by military men, which are usually ghost-written, anyhow.

But this, hardly explains Philosophical Library's (or any other American publisher of anti-Soviet books) readiness to offer the public an obvious swindle.

The answer is, of course, that the cold war against socialism and the Soviet Union has so degraded whatever ethical standards the publishing industry maintained that any paste-up fake can be sold, without a qualm, as "I Was A Soviet Spy," "I Stood Behind Stalin," or any other dreamed-up "eye-witness" volume.

Obviously, *Soviet Staff Officer* is only one of many similar books published here which are as fraudulent as that is. The exposure of this particular deceit should help alert the American reading public to the character of the anti-Soviet literature they have been fed.

Since *Soviet Staff Officer* is being withdrawn, we will not run the review which had been prepared.

It is noteworthy, however, that the American publisher did attempt to mislead the public as to the nature of the book. Filled with venomous hatred for the Soviet Union and its leaders, the book makes the scurrilous claim that Stalin had doctors send Marshal Shaposhnikov to his death, because the latter had planned the Soviet military strategy and Stalin wanted full credit for the victory!

The story of *Soviet Staff Officer* needs wide publicity, so that the American people may know how the crudest forgeries can appear, between the most respectable covers, to lure them into a senseless hate and an even more senseless war.

Harlem Group Asks Protests On Ben Davis

The Harlem Committee to Repeal the Smith Act yesterday urged Negro organizations to protest the recent refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case of Benjamin J. Davis and the other Communist leaders framed and convicted under the Smith Act.

The Committee was particularly critical of the high court's refusal to consider the briefs of two prominent Negro attorneys Robert Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Earl B. Dickerson, recently elected president of the National Lawyers Guild.

This action, the committee declared, "is in startling contrast to the cautious and tolerant attitude it displayed in granting a rehearing to Joseph Beauharnais, president of the vicious anti-Negro White Circle League..." Beauharnais was appealing the action of the Illinois court in firing him for his activity in the recent anti-Negro outbreak in Cicero, Ill.

"We call upon the organizations of the Negro people, their churches, fraternities, lodges, and social clubs to protest this latest action of the Supreme Court. We petition the American people in their trade unions and other organizations to speak out now."

The Committee, formed recently in Harlem at the Hotel Theresa, includes as sponsors Oliver W. Harrington temporary chairman; Morris Doswell, organizer of District 65, co-chairman; Mrs. Natalie DeLoache, Mrs. Alice Childress, Charles A. Collins, Rev. James W. Tate, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Daniel Benjamin, president, Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union; Ernest Thomson, secretary Fair Practices Committee, United Electrical Workers; Dr. Ferris Warren, Mrs. Rosalie Pinckney and Mrs. Beatrice Marshall.

ROBESON URGES MASS DRIVE TO FREE DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

Paul Robeson, famous Negro singer and people's leader, made a moving appeal Sunday for an intensive campaign to free Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, venerable Negro



ROBESON

Speaks at 50th Birthday Fete Of Hungarian Daily Journal

historian, who goes on trial in Washington for his peace activities tomorrow.

Robeson spoke and sang at the jubilee festival of the New York Hungarian Daily Journal at Riverside Plaza Hotel. This paper—the oldest progressive labor journal in America—was celebrating its 50th anniversary with the help of such guest speakers as Robeson, William L. Patterson, Howard Fast, Clifford T. McAvoy and others.

An audience, that nearly filled the large ballroom, enthusiastically applauded Robeson's prediction that Dr. DuBois "will be freed if we do our part."

"DuBois," said Robeson, "is a symbol of the hands that are stretching across the world for friendship and peace."

"What irony that this great spokesman of peace should be placed on trial on Nov. 7, the day

when freedom opened for many people in the world."

Tomorrow (Wednesday), Nov. 7, is the anniversary of the Russian workers' revolution of 1917.

Robeson also called for special efforts to save William L. Patterson, veteran Civil Rights Congress leader, who is facing trial again.

The crowd gave Patterson an immense hand when he rose to speak.

Patterson referred to the debt that the Negro people of America owe the Hungarian people in the Civil War, when so many Hungarian generals fought in Lincoln's armies to free the slaves.

Patterson also paid a glowing tribute to the new Hungary of today.

"I felt right at home when I visited Hungary last year," he declared. "I was greeted like a brother."

Howard Fast hailed the Hun-

\$5 TO 'WORKER' FOR AMERICA HE LOVES

CHICAGO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In response to your plea for \$5 from 5,000 readers, I am more than glad to enclose my contribution of \$5.

I have been reading the Daily Worker and The Worker for the last three years, and it is with pride that I can say that they have come to occupy a unique and highly treasured place in my life.

The militancy with which you have defended the rights of the foreignborn against unwarranted persecution, and your inexorable championing of the rights of victimized minorities, and your immutable stand against the exploitation of man by man have knitted a bond of affection between us that is indestructible.

Reading both papers I have come to understand and appreciate the two Americas:

The first America which is loving, kind and peace loving, which says in practice that each man and woman is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his or her race, creed or color. This is the America which attempted to save Willie McGee from being sacrificed on the altar of jimcrow and white supremacy, which braved the flames of violence in an heroic and epochal effort to save the precious lives of the Martinsville Seven from the cannibalistic Negrophobes of Virginia.

I love this America, because it says to me, a member of one of the despised minority groups, "You are free, my brother, neither your racial

identity, nor your creed or color shall in any way be a barrier to you in the pursuit of your happiness. You may vote in Mississippi; you may live in Cicero, Ill.; and, you may hold any position for which you have the requisite skill."

The second America I loathe, I hate, because it says in grandiloquent phraseology that "all men are created free and equal," but which, from the very moment of its enunciation, and prior thereof, sought by every diabolical device under the sun to keep me in a state of second class citizenship. In pursuit of its unjust ambitions, this second America has attained the highest state of exploitation of man by man the world has ever witnessed. It says to me, a member of one of the despised minority groups, "You have no rights that I am bound to respect. If you attempt to vote in Georgia, Maceo Snipes, I the guardian of white supremacy will shoot you down in cold blood. And you, Harvey Clark, though you may be a veteran of World War II, a college graduate, if you dare attempt to live in Cicero, Ill., I, the protector of restrictive covenants, will make the house in which you are to dwell uninhabitable."

The Daily Worker and The Worker are in the vanguard of the first America. And if my love for you be subversive, let the lynchers, the jimcrowers, the racist arsonists, the Uncle Tom misleaders, the perverters of justice and the warmongers make the most of it.

Fraternally yours,
Raymond McMillan.

McGRATH AIDE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST TREK TO ITALY WAS TO GET \$\$\$ FOR BUDDY

By ROB. F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Theron L. Caudle, assistant U. S. attorney general made a trip to Italy last summer and upon his return reported that he had made a "survey of the Communist threat." It now develops that Caudle's real purpose in going to Italy was to pressure the Italian government to release \$96,000 in dollars banked in Rome and claimed by a wealthy Italian-American, Matteo D'Agostino.

This was revealed by Caudle when Chester Potter, a Scripps-Howard reporter, asked him a few searching questions about that trip.

Caudle was on the government

payroll when he made the trip. But he claims he was merely using up some leave he had accumulated. He operated as a private citizen, he contends, but he admits using the American embassy in Rome to get documents translated.

The way Caudle tells it, he did not use any undue pressure to get the Italian government to make concessions to his client, Carmon D'Agostino. But the facts are that under Italian law D'Agostino was due less than \$50,000 because of the inflation. If the Italian government violated its own laws and permitted Caudle's client to receive \$96,000, it must have been

because Rome officials figured Caudle was there as a high-ranking U. S. official.

Caudle says he didn't receive anything for his services. But he admits that Carmen D'Agostino paid all expenses for the junket.

Caudle was named chief of the criminal division of the Justice Department in 1945 by the then attorney general, Tom Clark, now Supreme Court justice. In 1947 he was made head of the tax division. In that job his function is to decide which tax evaders can settle out of court and which are to be prosecuted.

He has been criticized sharply by Judge George Moore of St. Louis for not showing any enthusiasm for the prosecution of Jim Finnegan, Internal Revenue collector since indicted for accepting bribes.

He is also under fire in a tax scandal in Nashville where Internal Revenue Collector Lipe Henslee is accused of improper conduct. Henslee resigned Tuesday night.

Chairman Cecil King (D-Calif) of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating scandals in the Bureau of Internal Revenue said Wednesday his group intends to look into the way Caudle and his subordinates in the Justice Department have handled or failed to handle tax fraud cases.

4 MILLION IN U.S. GOT NO SCHOOLING IN LAST YEAR

One quarter of the American children attending school last year received only a minimum schooling and 4,000,000 in the five-to-17 age group had no formal education at all, according to the annual report of 'Profession to the Public' published by the National Education Association.

The same report called attention to the fact that 500,000 new elementary and secondary classrooms will be needed by 1960 and 84,000 during the

next three years. Some 80,000 elementary school teachers are needed this year but only 32,000 graduates of colleges and teacher training institutes planned to teach at the elementary level.

Commenting on these facts, Teachers Bulletin, organ of the National Teachers Division of the United Public Workers, notes: "Prospects for better education for American children are shrinking as government draws the economic noose tighter on non-military expenditures."

garian Daily Journal and the Hungarian workers it represents

Paul Petras, 74-year-old Hungarian worker-writer, who helped to edit the paper in the beginning told how mobs smashed their newspaper presses in 1919. But the mobs didn't stop the paper. And when the Postal Department suspended their second class mailing privileges for a time the paper was distributed by rank-and-file volunteers.

Petras read an old letter from Tom Mooney, famous class-war prisoner, telling how he once joined a Hungarian-language Socialist branch in San Francisco to escape expulsion by a reactionary English-language branch.

Editor Zoltan Deak of the Journal spoke in Hungarian. Hugo Gellert, staff artist for the Journal, presided. The collection of about \$850 will be divided as follows: half to the Journal, one-sixth to the struggle for Negro rights, one-sixth to the fight against deportations and one-sixth to the defense of victims of the Smith Act.

READERS' SUPPORT URGED TO KEEP 'MEDAL FOR WILLIE' FROM CLOSING

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts yesterday announced that their new production, *A Medal for Willie*, written by the brilliant 24-year-old Negro playwright William Branch is in danger of closing at the Club Baron.

"In spite of enthusiastic reviews from the Harlem press and the metropolitan papers the show has been playing to dwindling audiences," declared the CNA. "Playwright Branch saw this drama enthusiastically received by its large first night audience—and left the next day for the Army confident the run was secure."

The Daily Worker calls upon its readers and friends to help save the only anti-war, anti-Jimcrow play now before the public.

In 7 scenes *A Medal for Willie* offers picture of Negro oppression, the fight-back spirit of Negroes and the meaning of the war in Korea. This worthy successor to the CNA's sparkling revue *Just a Little Simple*, represents an important advance in the Negro people's theatre movement. Its premature closing would be a cultural loss to our city.

To insure the continued production of *A Medal for Willie* the Daily Worker asks its readers and supporters to immediately make reservations for tickets (90c, \$1.20, \$1.80) at the CNA office, 281 W. 125 St. UN 4-4002. *A Medal for Willie* is being performed together with the curtain raiser, Anton Chekov's *Swan Song* every Monday through Thursday at Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave.

—FEATURE EDITOR.

What Others Said Of CNA's Medal For Willie

S. W. Carlington, N.Y. Amsterdam News: "The 1951-52 theatre season in Harlem got under way in grand style when the Committee for the Negro in the Arts presented *A Medal for Willie* by 24-year-old William Branch at the Club Baron. It is a powerful message . . . a strong message . . . It is the story of a Negro GI who was killed in Korea and how his death upset his southern hometown when the Army presented his mother with a medal of honor. The playwright captures almost every possible attitude of Negro-white relations in Dixie—the white man who hates Negroes . . . the white man who considers the Negro his real brother . . . Negro Uncle Toms . . . Negro progressives . . . and people living in poverty and 'well off' and acting accordingly. In brief, it is truly a very strong drama, with a few light movements added to relieve the tension; but it is not too strong to appreciate and understand. It's the ugly story of Jimcrow. It's a good play, but a difficult one to describe without destroying the pleasure one receives when he sees it unfold before his very eyes."

Sonny Murrain, The New York Age: "The long sought after, but

'Don Miners,' New Soviet Film at Stanley, Nov. 10

Miners of the Don, new Soviet film in color, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Photographed in the Donetz Basin, Russia's largest and richest coal district, the film tells the story of the sweeping mechanization of mines and the impact of this "underground revolution" on their lives. Based on an original story by Boris Gorbachev and directed by Leonid Lukov, Miners of the Don has a large cast featuring Boris Chirkov, Vladimir Druzhnikov, Katia Luchko and Pavel Aleinikov. The film is being released here with the English subtitles imposed by Artkino Pictures.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Counter Offensive

A digest of Soviet news has reported a meeting in Leningrad called to discuss new developments in philology, the science of language. Speakers at the meeting included the Secretary of the Communist Party of Leningrad, and the President of Leningrad University.

I know for a fact that this little item caused a crisis in Truman's propaganda department. The State Department whistled for its intellectuals, all of whom came a-running and barking joyously. After they sat up and begged for their checks, the meeting began.

I am told the proceedings went something as follows:

Acheson: Gentlemen, Leningrad has had a conference in philology. The secretary of the Communist Party, and the president of Leningrad U., both delivered papers. We have to do it better.

Harry Schwartz: Right!

Acheson: We will do the same thing, in New York City, the largest city in the world!

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.: Wonderful!

Acheson: Announce a meeting at which we will demolish Stalin's contributions to the theory of linguistics. New York's political lead-

ers, and the president of Columbia, will speak.

Schwartz (timidly): You mean Sampson, from Tammany Hall—speak on philology?

Acheson: Well, I see what you mean. How about Fusion? Let's have Impy speak.

Robert Sherwood: On philology?

Acheson: Sharkey?

Schlesinger: He's not quite the man.

Acheson: Ah, if only O'Dwyer were back! Well, how about the President of Columbia University?

Sherwood: Excuse me, Mr. Acheson. The President of Columbia is Eisenhower.

Acheson: Damn it, I forgot. How about you, Stassen. You're a university president.

Stassen: Me, speak on philology? You're nuts!

Acheson: Well, I guess we'll have to change the subject. What'll it be Physics, political economy, chemistry?

Schwartz: Let's have a forum on the comic books.

Schlesinger: Wonderful!

Acheson: Okay, boys, get it rolling. How will we announce it?

Schwartz: Let's open it with a blast against Soviet science!

For this valuable suggestion, Schwartz got an extra scratch behind the ears.

seldom achieved perfection in the presentation of legitimate dramas in Harlem's little playhouses was finally reached with the unveiling of William Branch's *A Medal for Willie* at the Club Baron. From the heart of a 24-year-old playwright, himself slated for an Army uniform this week, one of the bitterest, yet intelligent and humorous indictments of our 'democratic' way of life has been conceived.

"The first-night audience sat enthralled through the performance, and had ample reason to cheer, not only for Bill Branch's stellar offering, but for the assembly of some of the finest performances ever presented on a Harlem stage.

"Going down the line, it would be impossible to ferret out any one outstanding actor or actress in the cast. From such stalwarts as Julian Mayfield, Clarice Taylor, Stefan Geiraseh, Sheppard Kernan, Edmund William, Jeanette Conliffe, Roger Furman, Ed Walsh and Kenneth Manigault, there emerged the finest characterizations of their lives. And under the directorship of Elwood Smith, the productive genius of Maxwell Glanville, and the guiding hand of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, Harlem has been treated to an evening of theatre which rivals the offerings along famed Broadway.

Arthur Pollock in The Compass:

"The Committee for the Negro in the Arts which last winter . . . presented a twinkling little revue called *Just a Little Simple* now has at the same place another show of equal grace and quality. There is no music this time. The show consists of two one-act plays, one of them new and the work of a young man named William Branch, who writes with a fine pungency and satirical spice. His play is called *A Medal for Willie* and it tickles its audience thoroughly. . . . Elwood Smith has staged it articulately. Clarice Taylor plays the mother with beautiful, soft stillness. . . . Every member of the cast seems to know just how Mr. Branch's play should be acted.

"These actors have a nice command of themselves. And at the Club Baron you will find the best work being done in the theatre East, West, North and South of Broadway. On the opening night, Mr. Branch was cheered, made a little speech, and said 'Thank you

and goodbye.' The next morning, like Willie, he went into the army. . . .

J. P. S., New York Times: "Mr. Branch, a 24-old actor-dramatist, here represented by his first produced play, is giving us a view of the intolerance and hypocrisy that are manifested as the result of Willie's becoming the town's first hero of the conflict. Although *A Medal for Willie* utilizes flashbacks to tell its story, the construction of the play does not suffer from this technique. There are vivid and moving moments in the production . . . fine performances. . . . As a curtain-raiser, the Committee offered Chekov's *Swan Song*, Bill Robinson contributed a forceful portrayal in the role of the aged actor. . . ."

Urges Clergy To Unionize

QUINCY, Mass. — Protestant ministers were urged Friday to unionize to get higher salaries.

"Teachers have done so. University professors are protected. But the ministers . . . are on their own and have no chance to work out an equitable pay scale," Rev. Howard P. Weatherbee, public relations director of the New England Baptist Hospital in Boston, told the South Shore Ministers' Association.

Rev. Weatherbee said the average clergyman's pay in 1950 was \$2,276 compared with a national average of all groups of \$3,024.

"The only way to solve the problem is through the unionization of the Protestant clergy," he said.

Vets to Picket 'Desert Fox'

The New York Veterans for Peace will picket *The Desert Fox*, a film glorifying the Nazi Rommel, at the Globe Theatre, Nov. 11, at 4 p.m. The demonstration on Armistice Day will be the veterans' tribute to the war dead.

In its action letter, the veterans urged, "Protest with us on Armistice Day against this gross betrayal of the untold millions throughout the world who died fighting Nazism."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Once Around the Football Scene . . .

IN THE SECOND WEEK of wholesale grid prognostications, the Scoreboard slipped in the mud on a deep reverse and was thrown in a snowbank for a mediocre mark of 18 right, 11 wrong. We throw out the three ties.

William and Mary 20, Penn 7. What do they expect of a poor picker?

Of course, it hardly need be said that Saturday's horrible weather did me in. My blue plate special of Michigan to upset Illinois, for instance, would have been realized if the blizzard hadn't kept blowing in Michigan's face. Odd, isn't it, how it snows on only one side of the field sometime?

We did get a couple of upsets right, like Dartmouth over Yale, and Mississippi State over Tulane. The right pick we enjoyed most however was Tulsa over Oklahoma A&M, accomplished 35-7 and right at Stillwater too, the scene of the shameful and shamefully unpunished slugging of Drake's Johnny Bright. The latter, nation's leading ground gainer, got back into action for the Des Moines school with a specially constructed face mask, and despite being 10 pounds underweight because of a liquid diet, added 204 yards to his record total as he led his team to a 35-20 win over previously unbeaten Great Lakes.

Also had underdog Minnesota going into the 4th quarter at Iowa leading 20-0, and then the home team up and tied it. Don't know what I'm going to do with that Wes Fesler if he can't follow orders for more than three quarters.

Also went wrong by picking Georgia over Alabama, the latter winning 16-14. This figured close on the record. Picked Georgia on the recollection that they always manage to "induce" some outstanding northern stars to come down to Athens for their "education." Certain local soft drink money does it, they told me when I was stationed nearby in '42 when Youngstown, Ohio's Sinkwich and Poschner were starring and Charley Trippi of the Pennsylvania coal mine region was a freshman. Sure enough both the Georgia touchdowns on Saturday were scored by one Conrad Manisera of Lyndhurst, New Jersey, so I had the right idea anyhow. Just not enough of them.

SOUTHERN CAL, one of the remaining seven major unbeaten, took to the rain, mud, and empty stands of the Stadium like ducks in decimating Army. The powerful Trojans, whose Frank Gifford is all he was touted to be, knocked off 23 first downs to Army's none, and advanced overland 391 yards to Army's minus-10. This could be the team to end the midwest's Bowl domination, though Illinois looms tougher and tougher.

Of course the visitors from Los Angeles had a big advantage in the execrable weather. They're used to it. The only Trojans who had trouble with their footing were a couple of guys from Abraham Lincoln High of our own Brighton Beach.

See where the Missouri team visited the President and received his best wishes for victory, as an old home state gesture, before playing Maryland. A nice idea by the respective publicity staffs, but it turns out Missouri could have used some good defensive ends better, since Maryland beat them 35-0.

By all odds the most fascinating score of the day was Lehigh 3, Muhlenberg 2. There was a bit of good football strategy here which bears a moment's mention. My team tried it once in a Bensonsandlot game years ago but because there was no rulebook handy we couldn't get away with it.

Lehigh led 3-0 in the mud as the result of a field goal. It was late in the fourth quarter and they had the ball back on their own 19 yard line. They had to get rid of it. Under the weather conditions this was, of course, a risky procedure. A bad pass from center, fumble by the kicker, blocked kick—anything could happen.

So Herb Weiss, the soph star who riddled Rutgers, took the ball from center, ran back into his own end zone and set it down for a safety, two points for Muhlenberg. The rule is that after a safety the team scored upon gets a free kick out from its 20 yard line. No rush, no chance of a fumble or blocked kick. Lehigh kicked way out and held the fort and I bet the grandstand quarterbacks were really buzzing when they left. It was the perfect thing to do. The two points were meaningless. A Muhlenberg touchdown would top Lehigh's three points anyhow. Know your rules and ye shall prevail.

OH, BY THE WAY, just to show what I mean about the weather lousing up my predictions, out on the Pacific Coast the sun shone brightly all day. Picked three games. Picked favorites California over UCLA and Washington over Oregon State, and picked Washington State to upset Stanford. So UCLA upset California, Oregon State upset Washington, and favored Stanford beat Washington State. Might've done better on wet fields. Next week all we have to worry about from 3,500 miles away is unbeaten Stanford at USC and UCLA at rambunctious Oregon State.

The major unbeaten parade now lists Princeton, Maryland, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan State, Stanford and USC. Tennessee doesn't play any intersectional games, though up and coming Kentucky should give 'em a good test. Princeton likewise stays in its own backyard and has an even weaker schedule. Maryland has some pretty fair scores, like 43-7 over Georgia, 27-0 over LSU, but its schedule isn't too rugged, with nobody but Navy, North Carolina State and West Virginia left.

All in all, on the basis of who they've played, I'll take Illinois as the nation's number one right now. In addition to beating meat-grinder Big Ten competition like Wisconsin and Michigan, they knocked off UCLA with ease, and traveled way out to Washington to beat the Huskies. Iowa, Ohio State and Northwestern are left, on the Illini list, with the second named, the most dangerous, and then it looks like the Roses on New Year's Day.

An alumnus of Illinois, Buddy Young, collaborated with an alumnus of Iowa, Emlen Tunnell, to provide pro fans at the Polo Grounds Sunday with the most spectacular runs seen in a long while on successive plays. Tunnell took a Yankee kickoff on the goal line and zoomed 100 yards up the middle for a touchdown. They were still roaring when the Giants kicked off. Young, all five foot five inches of him, took this one on the 10, was hit hard and staggered on his own 35, recovered his footing, reversed his field, and shot down the sideline in his old 9.5 hundred yard form for the touchdown. Wow!

By the way, the Giants beat the Yanks! Just one month too late.

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers. The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were at-

torneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere, who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded: "We will not be silenced. We refuse to be frightened. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unremitting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

Venezuelans Critical of Oil Trusts' Role, Laud Iran for Nationalization of Industry

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 5.—Emboldened by Iran's example, the Venezuelans are beginning to get tough about their oil.

The new trend was signaled by articles by El Universal, a leading Caracas daily, by Ezequiel Monsalve Casado. As Dr. Monsalve is professor of mining and petroleum law in the University of Caracas and was ambassador in 1949 on a special mission to Iran, Iraq and other Middle Eastern oil countries, his articles created a sensation in Venezuela. The more so as the military dictatorship permits nothing to be published on such an important subject as oil without its approval.

Dr. Monsalve not only applauded the Iranian nationalization of oil and denounced Anglo-Iranian Oil for leaving a wake of poverty, misery and ignorance, but added that Iran's example holds

"profound suggestions and important analogies" for Venezuela. He referred to Anthony Eden, new British foreign minister, as that "haughty imperialist."

With Iranian oil out of the world market, Venezuela has become the most strategically located source of oil for the western nations, Dr. Monsalve contends. That means that the Caribbean nation now holds the whip hand, is the "David" of the oil world, and should seek "justice" in the sale of its enormously valuable product.

The El Universal articles contend that Uncle Sam is mulcting Venezuela of 10½-21-cent on every barrel of Venezuelan oil. This is the tariff duty, which the oil companies deduct from the price on which royalties are paid Venezuela.

The oil companies are charged with abrogating in 1949 the agreement governing the calculation of the price of Lake Maracaibo oil, on which royalties are figured. Negotiations have been dragging on ever since for a new agreement, and in the meantime Venezuela is mulcted of millions of dollars, Dr. Monsalve charged.

Third, and most important, he denounces the practice of Standard of New Jersey and Shell in refining most of Venezuela's crude

WIN FIRST COURT STEP IN REVERSING CICERO OUTRAGE

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The first major step in reversing the recent Cicero outrage came last week when a judge threw out indictments against four people who supported a Negro family in their efforts to occupy an apartment in the Jimcrow town.

Judge Wilbert F. Crowley declared that there was no legal grounds for the indictments which had been voted by a county grand jury shortly after the Cicero mob violence last July.

The four were Camille DeRose, former owner of the Cicero building, George C. Adams, representing the present owner, Charles Edwards, renting agent for the building, and Norman Silverman, who had been arrested for allegedly distributing Communist Party leaflets in Cicero condemning the mob violence.

Earlier, the court dismissed an

indictment against George Leighton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also the attorney for Harvey E. Clark, the Negro war veteran who rented the Cicero apartment.

The five were indicted for conspiracy to incite the riot and to "depreciate property values" in Cicero by helping a Negro family move into the town.

Judge Crowley's action was taken on legalistic grounds, declaring that the wording in the indictments was "vague and indefinite."

Community leaders today pointed out that the dismissal of the indictments, which representing a step forward, does not yet mean the Cicero case is closed.

Al Benson, radio producer, told the Daily Worker that "we still have the job of guaranteeing that a Negro can live wherever he can afford to live without the threat of mob violence."

Benson is one of the organizers of a mammoth rally to be held here at the Chicago Coliseum on November 25 protesting against the Cicero mob violence and the failure of authorities to prosecute the ringleaders and inciters of the mob.

The only indictment by the county grand jury which still stands is that which charges Cicero police chief Ervin Konovsky with "malfeasance"

CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 3)
low" the younger organization, Murray said:

"Well, let me say that Mr. Green has got an awful big bite to swallow the CIO."

Murray had indicated earlier in his report to the 600 delegates that merger discussions are doomed. But his opening speech today more than hinted that the AFL's bureaucracy aims to destroy or swallow the CIO and that a jurisdictional war between the two organizations, destructive to the members of both, may flare into full bloom.

The workers in unionized industries, including those of "heavy basic industry" said Murray are about \$450 a year short of the \$3,700 the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is the "minimum" required for an average family, Murray declared. This, some observers took, is a possible hint of what his own union, now entering negotiations may demand from the steel corporations.

Murray rapped Senator Taft as the "Union League candidate," in contrast to many expressions of approval for President Truman and his administration in his written report.

A further hint of CIO wage policy in the present period was indicated in a speech by Murray in support of adoption of the resolution on labor-management industry councils in which he said interest should be revived. He said it was the way to the "highest possible degree of productivity" and "higher earnings for the workers." The implication that incentive pay based on speedup of productivity would be welcomed. Among the afternoon speakers was Rep. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., who spoke for "liberalism" in government but said nothing of his recommendation for friendship to Franco Spain.

The evening convention dinner at the Hotel Commodore was scheduled to hear addresses by Defense Production Administrator Manley Fleishmann; Price Administrator Michael DiSalle and Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman.

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Reuther Ends Strike with No Gain for 3d Time in Month

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—For the third time in a month, Auto Union president Walter Reuther has sent back to work striking members of his union without winning a single concession. Strikers at Wright Aeronautical, Douglas Aircraft and Borg Warner were ordered back by Reuther in what he terms

a "recess," on the theory that the Wage Stabilization Board will come up with an acceptable settlement.

This WSB, however, has just refused to approve the recommendation of one of its own panels for a 28½ cents an hour wage increase for tool and die makers and maintenance workers in captive shops of Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Briggs.

While the Douglas and Wright strikes have been over nearly a month, no recommendations have yet been made. At Borg Warner, the demand was for a nationwide contract such as exists at Ford, GM, Chrysler and Briggs.



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